

NY 65-14603

RE: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON

HELEN SCOTT, was.
25 West 89th Street
New York, New York

The following investigation was conducted by Special
Agent L. MORRIS BEST:

A review of the instant case file reflects that HELEN
SCOTT was at one time a close friend of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] furthermore, she is a friend of WILLIAM
W. REMINGTON, a subject of the instant case.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

File No: 65-56402
Sec 115

Re: Wynn Remington

Date: 11-78
(month/year)

[illegible]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FILE NO. 100-17493

<p>REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.</p>	<p>DATE WHEN MADE 4/23/47</p>	<p>PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/1-15/47</p>	<p>REPORT MADE BY LAMBERT G. ZAIDER</p>
<p>TITLE NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER with aliases et al</p>			<p>CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R</p>
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</p> <div style="background-color: black; width: 100%; height: 450px; margin-top: 10px;"></div>			
<p>APPROVED AND FORWARDED:</p>		<p>SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE</p>	
<p>COPIES OF THIS REPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 - Bureau 2 - New York 3 - Washington Field 		<p>DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</p> <div style="font-size: 2em; font-family: cursive; margin-top: 10px;"> 65 56402 2379 </div>	

[REDACTED]

WILLIAM REMINGTON on payroll of Council of Economic Advisers.

[REDACTED]

- P -

REFERENCE: 65-5612. Report of Special Agent LAMBERT G. ZANDER
dated March 25, 1947.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On February 26th, [REDACTED] contacted ANN REMINGTON, wife of subject BILL REMINGTON, and ANN said she would like to have lunch with him and suggested the following day. [REDACTED] said he couldn't do it then and ANN asked him to come out to dinner. [REDACTED] agreed, and they decided on 7:30 PM, on the same day. ANN said that was a good time because her children would be in bed then.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

RE: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON

The following is the results of a mail cover placed on the subject from March 1 through 15th, inclusive:

<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Postmark</u>
J. CARL MICHAEL 20 bis Rue Cels Paris 14	William Remington	March 6, 1947
W. Remington 1262 New Hampshire Ave., N.W. Washington, D. C.	Mrs. William Walter Remington 11 Tauxemont Rd. Alexandria, Va.	March 7, 1947
The American Economic Association Northwestern University Evanston, Illinois	William Remington	March 7, 1947
N. T. Bartlett 2126 Connecticut Ave. D. C.	William Remington	March 13, 1947
Dartmouth Club of Washington Gilbert Hall of Science 1610 K Street, N. W. Washington 6, D. C.	William Remington	March 13, 1947
Carl Moos 99 Magazine St. Cambridge 39, Mass.	William Remington	March 15, 1947
Navy Department Potomac River Naval Command Headquarters Naval Gun Factory Washington 25, D. C. (Register No. 88292)	William Remington	March 20, 1947
Washington Chapter Union for Democratic Action 819-13th St., N.W. Washington 5, D. C.	William Remington	March 20, 1947

[REDACTED] at OMLR, advised that Remington was leaving the office of OMLR and was supposed to go on the payroll of the Council of Economic Advisors on March 24, 1947. She added he was taking a cut in salary from Grade P-8 to Grade P-6.

The Congressional Directory lists the Council of Economic Advisors as being located at the State Department Building and the following officers:

EDWIN G. NOURSE, Chairman
LEON H. KUPERING, Vice-Chairman
JOHN D. CLARK, member

The following is background information as furnished by the Pittsburgh Field Division concerning Mrs. JANE SHEPHERD, the girl whom REMINGTON plans to marry when he obtains his divorce from his present wife:

Wife
 Daughter
 Father
 Mother
 Brothers
 Sisters

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE

The following physical surveillance was conducted by Special Agents AUBREY S. BRENT and WILLIAM R. CORNELISON to determine the identity of JANE SHEPHERD:

REXINGTON was observed leaving the lobby of the RFC Building at 12:35 P. M. and met JANE SHEPHERD at 1118 15th Street, N. W., the office of the Washington Post newspaper. They proceeded to Sholl's Restaurant at Connecticut and L Street where they had lunch. JANE SHEPHERD is described as

Age	30
Height	5 feet 6 or 7 inches
Weight	130 pounds
Hair	Light, with reddish tint, bobbed
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Bad; pock marks on face
Build	Medium
Remarks	Wears horn-rimmed glasses occasionally

NAMES

BRIDGTON, ALF
BRIDGTON, WILLIAM MILLER JR.

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Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

File No: 65-176402
See 116

Re: Wm. Remington

Date: 11-78
(month/year)

[illegible]

WRC:BCW
100-17493

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington Field Division, Room 1706
Washington 25, D. C.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

April 28, 1947

Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: GREGORY
ESPIONAGE - R

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON

Dear Sir:

The following is the complete result of a reinterview of subject REMINGTON on April 22 and 23, 1947.

On April 18, 1947, REMINGTON contacted this office stating that he desired to talk to agents again inasmuch as he had several questions he wanted to ask them. Accordingly, arrangements were made for REMINGTON to come to the Washington Field Office on April 22, 1947. At that time REMINGTON was interviewed by Special Agents WILLIAM R. CORNELISON, OSCAR H. SELLS and KENNERLY R. CORBETT from 10 a.m. until 12:30 p.m.

REMINGTON stated that he was being considered for a position with the Atomic Energy Commission, having been recommended for this position by some of his former associates at the War Production Board. He stated that since his first interview with agents of the Washington Field Office he had called WARD STEWART of the Atomic Energy Commission, who had requested him to submit an application for employment and he advised STEWART that he was not sending in his application at this time, giving as his reasons that he had certain obligations to the Economic Advisory Council with which he is presently employed and due to a previous Dies investigation of him. REMINGTON requested advice from the interviewing agents as to whether he had done the right thing in not submitting his application to the Atomic Energy Commission. He stated that he was under the impression that the FBI either approved or disapproved the Atomic Energy Commission applications. REMINGTON was informed that while the FBI conducts the investigation of all Atomic Energy Commission applicants, the FBI does not make the decision as to whether the applicant will be approved or disapproved, and the interviewing agents informed him that they could not advise him in any way regarding his application with the Atomic Energy Commission. REMINGTON stated that he could understand the position of the FBI in the investigation of him, and that if he were "in our shoes" he would not himself approve of such an applicant. He added that while he himself might be all right, if there were a hundred other people like him in the Atomic Energy Commission, some of them might do a great deal of damage.

RECORDED

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REMYINGTON stated that he had some additional information regarding some of his associates discussed in the previous interview. Regarding his mentioning of several persons in the Washington area who had attended the convention of the American People's Mobilization in Chicago, he recalled that a "Lucy" and a "Jack" who were unidentified by him during the first interview, were LUCY MANCOCK, a member of the Cafeteria Workers Union, and JACK ZUCKER, a member of the Shoe Union. REMINGTON recalled attending a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American People's Mobilization at a house in Georgetown, during which a discussion of leaflets arose. He advised that he did not like the approach of these people in the preparation of these leaflets, particularly the slogans being used, etc. He added that he felt they were too isolationist in their ideas. He added that there were about four people at this meeting, which was held at the home of a man about fifty years of age whose wife had been active in the American People's Mobilization. He could only name one person who attended this meeting - JOE GILLMAN. He described GILLMAN as a short, stocky man with a high forehead, that he was practically bald, wore glasses and had a definite accent. He does not recall ever seeing any of these people again except GILLMAN, whom he later saw in 1943 when GILLMAN came to see THOMAS BLAISDELL, War Production Board, regarding a trade proposal with Russia which GILLMAN had worked out. At that time BLAISDELL was the immediate supervisor of REMINGTON.

REMYINGTON advised that in the previous interview he had overlooked one organization of which he is a member, namely, the American Veterans Committee. He stated that although he felt that the AVC should not be considered a Communist front organization, he knew that there had been Communist groups active in the AVC. He advised that he had played a semi-active part in the anti-Communist group in Washington, and that the so-called Communist group seemed to be lead by one DON ROTHENBERG, whom he had met at the home of the REDMONTS. REMINGTON also recalled meeting ROTHENBERG at a party given by ROTHENBERG in honor of JOAN REDMONT in the spring of 1946. (ROTHENBERG is the brother of BERNARD REDMONT's wife, JOAN). He is also President of the AVC chapter at George Washington University.

On one occasion REMINGTON recalled having lunch with two men whom he knew while employed by the Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tennessee. These men were JOHNNY FRANTZ and "CHICK" ALBER. During this luncheon ALBER appeared not to like the way the war was going in Europe and seemed to be very anti-British. REMINGTON got the impression that ALBER might be a Communist. He could not recall the date of this luncheon but believed it to be before Germany invaded Russia.

REMYINGTON stated that in February, 1947, he made a trip to New York, which was probably well known to the FBI, and inasmuch as he felt that

his actions on this trip might be suspicious he wanted to explain them. He stated that ROBERT KLEIMAN of World Report Magazine asked him to pick up some books at the "Four Continents" bookstore, which was described by REMINGTON as the official Russian bookstore in New York City. REMINGTON enumerated a number of books dealing with Russian history, which KLEIMAN wanted for research purposes because he was anticipating going to Moscow to report the Ministers Conference for World Report Magazine. REMINGTON recalled that he had difficulty in locating these books and in his efforts contacted the Workers Bookshop, Barnes and Noble Bookstore, Macy's Bookstore, Brentano's and Scribner's. He stated that he was told at the Four Continents Bookstore to contact a Mrs. ROSEN of the International Book Service, Riverside Drive, New York. He did not go to this address but did contact them telephonically and was told by Mr. ROSEN that they had several thousand books about Russia. He subsequently gave this latter address to KLEIMAN.

REMINGTON was again questioned about his contacts with HELEN and pertinent information developed was reported to the Bureau by letter dated April 23, 1947, which incorporated the signed statement of REMINGTON.

Regarding his association with BERNARD S. REDMONT, REMINGTON stated that he first met REDMONT in the fall of 1940 at the home of the "DUCKS" - who lived on 110th Street, one or two blocks east of Amsterdam in New York City. He stated that at the time REDMONT has just been chased out of Europe, where he had gone on some kind of fellowship he had received from Columbia University.

REDMONT stated that he knew that JOE NORTH was either a Communist or at least a fellow traveler, and undoubtedly the man he knew as JOHN was a fellow traveler in view of his association with NORTH. He also advised that he knew that PM was a leftist newspaper and that I. F. STONE was a leftist. He also stated that HELEN was a leftist but advised that if Russia had not been on our side he would not have talked with anyone who was a leftist. REMINGTON seemed to justify his actions in talking with these people at that time because of the fact that the United States was making every effort to get along with the leftist element in this country.

REMINGTON stated that his disagreements with his mother-in-law, ELIZABETH MOOS, stemmed from the fact that her attitude regarding the Russian invasion of Finland was the opposite of his. He stated that he was very much opposed to this invasion while she was pro-Russian. He felt that ELIZABETH MOOS was converted to Communism by AL WARREN, a veteran of the Spanish International Brigade, who came here from Spain and lived with Mrs. MOOS. He added that WARREN was an organizer for the Communist Party and on one of

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his recent trips to New York City he saw WARREN and that WARREN advised him that he, WARREN, expects to take a trip to the West Coast in the summer of 1947. REMINGTON recalled meeting EDWIN S. SMITH, CORLISS LAMONT and PHILIP JAFFE and others at a party he attended with ELIZABETH MOOS in New York City. He definitely remembers JAFFE because he got into an argument with him regarding Russia's participation in the Pacific end of the war.

REMINGTON stated that he had attended parties in 1940, mostly on Sunday, at the home of BILL HINCKLEY. Other persons attending these parties were RALPH HADSELL, _____ FOWLER, and HENRIETTA _____. He believed that HENRIETTA might have been HENRIETTA BUCKMASTER. He stated that HINCKLEY was formerly employed by the Railroad Retirement Board and the American Red Cross and was at one time head of the American Youth Congress and was closely associated with JOE CADDEN and VIVIAN LEHMAN, who is CADDEN's wife.

During the interview REMINGTON was asked what conclusions he would make regarding a person who associated with the type of people he had been associating with and who had been affiliated with various organizations which had been considered Communist front organizations, and he stated that if he had to make a classification of himself he would call himself a "misguided liberal and possibly a Communist."

On April 15, 1947, while under physical surveillance, REMINGTON was observed to meet HARRY MAGDOFF and LOUIE BEAN at the corner of 15th Street and New York Avenue, as they were returning from lunch. They walked from 15th Street to the State Department Building, where REMINGTON parted from MAGDOFF and BEAN. Upon questioning, REMINGTON stated that he knew MAGDOFF when he was employed at the War Production Board and added that JAY DEISS, a former neighbor at Tauxemont, had told him that MAGDOFF had left the Department of Commerce and was now employed by the New Council of American Business. He stated that BEAN was employed by the Bureau of the Budget. At the time he volunteered no further information concerning these persons.

Handwritten:
Memo
to Mr
Ladd
4-30-47
JRG

At the conclusion of the interview on April 22, 1947, REMINGTON was asked if he would sign a statement regarding his association with persons connected with this case, and he agreed to sign a statement prepared either by himself or the interviewing agents. Subsequently a statement was prepared and he returned to the Washington Field Office on the morning of April 23, 1947, and signed a prepared statement in which he made certain minor changes. This statement was forwarded to the Bureau by letter dated April 23, 1947.

When REMINGTON returned to the Washington Field Office on the morning of April 23, 1947, he gave the following additional information:

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He stated that JOE NORTH came to Washington when he, REMINGTON, lived on N Street in October, 1940, and during his visits to Washington he saw many people. On one occasion he called REMINGTON's wife, ANN, and came to the REMINGTON home for dinner. He stated that he knew NORTH was in Washington in 1931 covering the Veterans bonus march for a magazine with the idea that a revolution was going to break out in Washington, D. C. at that time, and to elude any special agents who might be following or looking for him NORTH did not come from New York on the train but flew down on a plane. REMINGTON voluntarily offered his services to help uncover any other members or groups connected with instant case, and even suggested that he might make an effort to place himself where he could come in contact with JOE NORTH to see if NORTH would try to introduce him to someone else, who is still active in espionage work. He added that in the event he was ever contacted again by anyone seeking information he would immediately contact the nearest FBI Office.

REMINGTON advised that the reason for his present predicament could be based on two mistakes he had made; namely, a bad marriage, and the fact that he always took an abstract view of things; and he expects to pay for these mistakes either directly or indirectly the rest of his life.

In his association with HENRY WARE, he stated that he had heard WARE make very critical remarks against Russia but cannot understand the company he continues to keep. REMINGTON would not elaborate on these remarks concerning WARE. Regarding ROBERT DAVENPORT, REMINGTON stated that he did not believe DAVENPORT was a Communist; however, he was an extreme liberal and he associates with questionable people. He stated that ROBERT LEHMAN was not and has never been a Communist. However, he has a brother who participates in front organizations. He could not recall LEHMAN's brother's first name.

Regarding REMINGTON's membership in the American Veterans Committee, he offered to attend the meetings of this organization and try to obtain the names of those members in the AVC who voted against the ousting of Communists. He stated that if he were successful in getting these names he would turn them over to the Washington Field Office. REMINGTON also suggested that may be the Bureau could use his services upon the return of BERNARD S. REDMONT to this country.

Upon the conclusion of this interview REMINGTON was asked if he would advise this office when he changes his address or job and he stated that he would be very glad to do so.

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WRC:SGW
100-17493

On April 24, 1947, REMINGTON contacted Special Agent WILLIAM R. CORNELISON by telephone and stated that he had again received a request from the Atomic Energy Commission to submit his application for employment with that organization, and that he would like to have a representative of the Atomic Energy Commission talk with Agent CORNELISON so he could be apprised of REMINGTON's background. REMINGTON was advised that under no circumstances could information be given to anyone at the Atomic Energy Commission unless the Commission had requested such an investigation to be made by the FBI and that this would have to come through official channels. In this regard REMINGTON stated that he would not file his application with the Atomic Energy Commission.

Very truly yours,


GUY HOTTEL
SAC

cc - New York

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

May 10, 1947

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Director, FBI

PROSECUTORY CASE

Reference is made to my letter to you dated April 26, 1947, which transmitted investigative reports reflecting the results of interviews with a number of subjects in this case, including those employed by the Government. Particular reference is made to an interview had with [REDACTED]

The State Department has requested that this Bureau furnish to them the results of the interview with Nortman. Your advice is desired as to whether this request should be complied with or whether it is a matter which will be handled by the Department.

Other government employees who were interviewed included [REDACTED], and William Walter Remington, Economic Advisory Council, Executive Offices of the President.

In view of the request from the State Department, it is anticipated that similar requests will be made by the heads of other government agencies where the other subjects who were interviewed are employed.

I will appreciate your advice as to whether this Bureau should furnish the results of any of these interviews to governmental departments or if the Department desires that such information be withheld pending further decision regarding the disposition of this case.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

SENT FROM 800.
TIME 11:22
DATE 5-13-47
BY [Signature]

62 MAY 17 1947
PLJ:am

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RECORDED

65-56412-23

G.I.R.-9

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, F.B.I.
 FROM : SAC GUY HOTTEL, WASHINGTON FIELD
 SUBJECT : GREGORY CASE
 (WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON)
 ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: March 31, 1947

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated March 14, 1947, to the New York Field Division, with copies to the Washington Field Division, requesting the preparation of background information on subjects in the GREGORY case, to be used in anticipated interviews with subjects. In compliance therewith, the following information was obtained from the files of the Washington Field Division regarding subject WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON and is submitted as an outline to be used in the anticipated interview with subject.

BACKGROUND

REMINGTON was born in New York City, October 25, 1917. He attended elementary school in Ridgewood, New Jersey and graduated from the Ridgewood High School in 1934. In June, 1939, REMINGTON received a B.A. degree from Dartmouth in Hanover, New Hampshire; and in June, 1940, received an M.A. degree from Columbia University, New York City. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. He married ANNE MOOS in New York City on June 23, 1939 and they have two children; a son, BRUCE, born March 15, 1942, and a daughter, GALEYN, born April 8, 1944. REMINGTON's father is FREDERICK CLEMENT REMINGTON and his mother is LILLIAN SUTHERLAND-REMINGTON. They presently reside at 836 East Ridgewood Avenue, Ridgewood, New Jersey.

At the present time, REMINGTON is not living with his wife, ANNE, and he maintains a room at the residence of ROBERT C. MOSES at 1262 New Hampshire Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., telephone METropolitan 4070. He is presently employed by O.W.M.R. (Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion), Room 2016, Temporary Building K, telephone EXecutive 4900, extension 5138.

The following is a list of REMINGTON's employment since 1936:

From September, 1936 to April, 1937

Tennessee Valley Authority
Knoxville, Tennessee

From April, 1937 to August, 1937

Workers Education Committee
Knoxville, Tennessee

From May, 1940 to June, 1941

Assistant to the Assistant
Director
National Resources Planning
Board
Washington, D. C.

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From July, 1941 to January, 1942

Associate Economist, O.P.A.

From February, 1942 to May, 1943

Planning Committee
War Production Board

From May, 1943 to April, 1944

War Production Board under
THOMAS C. BLAISDELL, Director
of the Orders and Regulation
Bureau

April, 1944 to January, 1945

Attended Navy School, Boulder,
Colorado, obtaining instruc-
tions in Russian and Naval
Orientation; and commissioned
an Ensign in U.S.N. September
3, 1944

February, 1945 to June, 1945

On duty with the Navy in Wash-
ington, D. C., with duties
consisting of translating
technical material from Rus-
sian to English

July, 1945 to November, 1945

Assistant to the Minister in
Charge of the Mission of
Economic Affairs, American
Embassy, London, England.
This Minister was THOMAS C.
BLAISDELL.

From December, 1945 to the present time

Employed by the Office of War
Mobilization and Reconversion

REMINGTON's Navy personnel file reflects a statement to the
effect that he was a member of the following organizations:

- ☒ Knoxville Workers Education Committee
- ☒ Aid to China
- ☒ Sanctions Against Italy
- ☒ American Federation of Government Employees
- ☒ American Youth Congress
- ☒ Cooperative Book Shop
- ☒ American Peace Mobilization

As the result of an investigation conducted on subject REMINGTON,
when he was an applicant for the Office of Emergency Management, the
following information was obtained from an interview with [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that he was REMINGTON's [REDACTED]
when REMINGTON was employed by the T.V.A., Knoxville, Tennessee, and

and that REMINGTON resigned his position with T.V.A. to devote his full time to a labor movement which had been originated during the first part of 1937, being a group of young men associated with T.V.A. [redacted] further advised that this particular movement, which was known as the Workers Education Committee, was formed to afford members of local trade and labor unions and their families an opportunity to study economics, etc., and to further promote the ideas of consumer cooperation in the lower income groups; that the program, as proposed by the Committee, was endorsed by a number of unions affiliated with both the A.F. of L. and C.I.O. [redacted] added that because of the lack of funds and dissension among the members of the organization as to policies of instruction, the program and the Committee, after a short time, ceased to exist and that no records are available as to its ideas or activities.

[redacted] of Knoxville, Tennessee, gave the following information regarding REMINGTON.

From the period June, 1937 to August, 1937, one MERWIN TODD, who was the head organizer of the C.I.O., engaged an apartment at 933 Broadway, Knoxville, Tennessee, which was also used by WILLIAM REMINGTON, HORACE BRYAN and WILLIAM MARLOW as a residence and that TODD rented Post Office Box No. 1692 in conjunction with PAUL CROUCH, State Secretary of the Communist Party; that on May 26, 1937, TODD, BRYAN, REMINGTON and MARLOW moved to 1310 Oak Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee, in company with HENRY HART and that HART, in a subsequent interview, conducted by a Congressional Committee, admitted he was a member of the Communist Party at that time.

The following information was submitted by [redacted] of REMINGTON's, 5188 Fulton Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. She advised that REMINGTON and his wife, ANNE, were "big shots" in the American Peace Mobilization in 1940 and that she had heard them make many calls summoning people to attend the American Peace Mobilization meetings and that both were very close to the American Peace Mobilization headquarters in Chicago.

ANNE REMINGTON, wife of subject, was Executive Secretary of the Washington Chapter of the American Peace Mobilization, now known as the American People's Mobilization. Her name appeared on the active indices of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. She is alleged to have attended the National Assembly of the American Youth Congress held in Washington, D. C., on November 1 to 3, 1940 and she is known to have solicited funds for the housing of the American Youth Congress delegates during their conference in Washington, D. C., February 7 to 9, 1941. Her name appears as a life member in the Washington Bookshop list, dated

February 18, 1944. An article which appeared in the SUNDAY STAR, February 24, 1946, listed ANNE REMINGTON as being Chairman of the Fairfax County League of Women Voters.

The name of WILLIAM REMINGTON is listed as a Communist associate of DAVID LIVINGSTON MARTIN, alias David Stone Martin,

Also listed are the names of

The following information was submitted by informant GREGORY on November 30, 1945.

GREGORY stated that REMINGTON was introduced to JACOB M. GOLOS, alias Tim, Russian Espionage Agent, who died in November, 1943, by JOE NORTH, who is a member of the Board of Editors of the magazine "NEW MASSES", some time in 1942. GREGORY stated that she has never seen JOE NORTH. She added that she was formally introduced to REMINGTON and his wife, ANNE, at a dinner in New York City and thereafter contacted REMINGTON on her trips to Washington during the period from 1942 to 1944. GREGORY stated that REMINGTON supplied information such as charts setting out airplane production and other matters concerning the aircraft industry, that would in the course of regular business, come through his hands as an employee of the War Production Board. REMINGTON would also give GREGORY scraps of paper upon which he had scribbled information concerning tests made of airplanes and other data concerning high octane gasoline and information wholly related to aircraft production. This information is believed by GREGORY to have been copied from official reports and other information that came in to REMINGTON's possession through official channels.

REMINGTON also furnished information to GREGORY that came into his possession from his conversations with government officials and other individuals whom he would see in the normal course of his official duties. GREGORY recalls specifically that REMINGTON told her about a new process that had been developed for the manufacture of scientific rubber. GREGORY added that REMINGTON was a dues paying Communist member and that on her visits to him in Washington, she would attempt to obtain his regular dues. She added that she would usually meet REMINGTON at a restaurant located at Constitution Avenue, near 5th Street, and would also meet him at the Mellon Art Gallery and other places in that vicinity. She stated that she never had contacted him at his home or at his office.

In the Spring of 1943, REMINGTON advised GREGORY that BERNARD S. REDMONT, who is employed in the Press Division of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, might be an individual whom she would be desirous of contacting. GREGORY stated that on her return to New York

after this visit, she told GOLOS of REDMONT's possibilities and he instructed that REMINGTON solicit REDMONT's assistance. GREGORY added that REMINGTON was apparently successful because GOLOS informed her that REDMONT was coming to New York and that they were to meet in the New York Public Library, on Fifth Avenue and Forty Second Street. GREGORY accompanied GOLOS on this occasion, at which time GOLOS told REDMONT that he wanted any information that came into his possession and that said information would be given to EARL BROWDER. GREGORY stated that REDMONT did subsequently furnish information to her.

PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE

On February 2, 1946, subject and his wife visited the home of ROBERT S. LEHMAN, 8436 Manchester Road, Piney Branch Apartments, Silver Spring, Maryland.

On February 22, 1946, REMINGTON gave a party at his home and the following people were observed:

BERNARD and JOANNE REDMONT
ROBERT KLEIMAN
WARD ALLEN
PEGGY O'NEAL

On May 6, 1946, REMINGTON and his wife and JAMES W. LEWIS, visited the home of HENRY HOLDSHIP WARE, 1024 North Montana Street, Arlington, Virginia. (Colonel V. MAKISMOVICH was invited to this party; however, it is not known whether he attended.)

On June 28, 1946, ANNE REMINGTON met ELISHA LEHMAN, the wife of ROBERT LEHMAN, for lunch at Jene's Restaurant.

On July 2, 1946, the subject and his wife, ANNE, ROBERT LEHMAN and his wife, ELISHA, attended a party at PAT SHEPHERD's at 1830 K Street, N. W.

On July 19, 1946, REMINGTON and his wife, ANNE, and DURR SMITH, had dinner at Hogate's Sea Food Restaurant.

The following names were among a list of individuals maintained by REMINGTON in his house and were obtained from a highly confidential source:

ALTMAN, OSCAR
ASHER, ROBERT E.
COLBY, MERLE E.
FATH, CREEKMORE
FITZGERALD, EDWARD
FRANTZ, JOHN M.

61

- X GERTLER, MAYNARD
- X GILBERT, DICK
- X GRAVES, MORTIMER
- X KLEIMAN, ROBERT
- X LONG, NORMAN
- X NEWMAN, JAMES R.
- X NATHAN, ROBERT
- X NEAL, FRED
- X NORTMAN, BERNARD
- X OZER, SOL
- X REDMONT, BERNARD
- X SHEPHERD, JANE
- X SALANT, WALTER
- X SCHIMMEL, HERB
- X SWERDLOW, IRVING
- X TOBIAS, MERVIN
- X DEISS, JAY

The following list of people are neighbors and associates of REMINGTON, living in Tauxemont, Virginia. It is to be noted that Tauxemont is a cooperative development, organized along socialist lines and families living there are known to be pro-Russian and members of the Communist front organizations.

[REDACTED]

The following list of names are known associates of subject

REMINGTON and his wife, ANNE:

THOMAS C. BLAISDELL
SIGMUND TIMBERG
ELEANOR TIMBERG
MARGARET FISHER
LUCY STONE
VIRGINIA DURR
CLIFE DURR
MERWYN TOBIAS
SOL TOZER
HENRY WARE
ROBERT LEHMAN
JESSIE SCHWARTZ
BERT FOX
ROBERT LEHMAN
ELISHA LEHMAN
JOE LOFTUS
ROBERT KLEIMAN

The following information was obtained through ~~Confidential~~
Informant [REDACTED]

ANNE REMINGTON contacted the Soviet Embassy and reported that a party was to be given for allied relief and Russia was sharing the receipts. She inquired if there were any Russian relief organizations in Washington, D. C. and was instructed by the Embassy to send money to the Russian Embassy or if the relief was in some other form, to send it to the Russian War Relief in New York City.

On December 10, 1945, ANNE REMINGTON conversed with JOANNE REDMONT, the wife of BERNARD REDMONT, subject in instant case. REDMONT is a very good friend of HELEN SCOTT's, known Communist and a contact of NICOLAI SKIAGIN and MARIA FILINA, suspected Russian espionage agents.

(SKIAGIN)

On February 1, 1946, BELLA RODMAN contacted ANNE REMINGTON and asked if she and BILL REMINGTON would be interested in attending a testimonial dinner at the Mayflower Hotel for Mrs. BORDEN HARRIMAN, sponsored by the American Society for Russian Relief, at \$6.00 per plate. ANNE advised that she doubted she would be able to attend because of the high price.

On March 15, 1946, JOANNE REDMONT invited REMINGTONs to her home on March 22, 1946. The invitation was accepted by ANNE REMINGTON.

On August 5, 1946, ANNE REMINGTON called several people on the telephone, introducing herself as a representative of the League of Women Voters and urged the people to go to the polls and vote.

On August 19, 1946, BILL REMINGTON talked to BERNIE NORTMAN

who is a subject in instant case, and during the conversation REMINGTON asked NORTMAN if he knew where MAYNARD GERTLER was. (GERTLER also is a subject in instant case.) NORTMAN replied that GERTLER was in desperate need of a job and was one of the few who had not been placed.

On August 20, 1946, BILL REMINGTON talked to NERVYN TOBIAS and during the discussion of TOBIAS' case which is before the Civil Service Commission regarding his Communist activities, REMINGTON stated that he, REMINGTON "have been investigated by every agency in town and I just nicked by the skin of my teeth. I think I am alright but I don't know where I stand now."

On January 19, 1947, JOYCE (MILLER) contacted ANNE REMINGTON and asked if she was a member of the Southern Conference of Human Welfare whereupon ANNE replied that she didn't think so, however, that she had contributed money once.

On January 24, 1947, FRED NEAL contacted ANNE REMINGTON. During the conversation she advised him she was writing a thesis on Russian Trade Unions and he suggested that she obtain a book on Russian labor by MAURICE DOBBS.

100-17493
WRC:KOK

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. Ladd

DATE: May 3, 1947

FROM : J. C. Strickland

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] Gregory

On April 15, 1947, Agents of the Washington field Office, while surveilling subject William Walter Remington, the subject in the Gregory Case, observed that Remington met subject Harry Magdoff and Louis Bean at the corner of Fifteenth Street and New York Avenue, Northwest, after which they all walked to the State Department Building. When Remington was interviewed, he advised that he knew subject Magdoff when they were both employed at the War Production Board; and that Bean is presently employed by the Bureau of the Budget. He volunteered no further information concerning these persons.

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

ACTION

It is suggested that since Louis Bean is a known contact and associate of Harry Magdoff, Harry Dexter White and William Walter Remington, all subjects in the Gregory Case strongly suspected of being engaged in soviet espionage, and is presently employed at the Bureau of the Budget, that this information be made available [REDACTED]

FLW:mb

RECORDED

2426

5-17-47

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten initials]

70

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

File No: 65-56402
501.117

Re: Wm Remington

Date: 11-78
(month/year)

[illegible]

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington Field Division
Room 1706
Washington 25, D. C.
March 31, 1947

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

RE: GREGORY
ESPIONAGE - R

P. BERNARD NORTMAN - Summary

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter directed to the New York Field Division dated March 14, 1947, copies of which were furnished to this office requesting that a memorandum should be prepared on various individuals for the possible use in connection with anticipated interviews. The following letter will outline information contained in the files of the Washington Field Division and this material will be used as a general outline in the event NORTMAN is to be interviewed.

BACKGROUND

G.I.R.-9

CGC:EKK
100-17493

RECORDED

65-56402-3439

INDEXED 31

MAY 1947

COPIES DESTROYED

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Full 208

Director, FBI
Re: Gregory
Espionage - R

March 31, 1947

P. BERNARD NORTMAN

[REDACTED] NORTMAN was in contact with WILLIAM WALTER (BILL) REMINGTON, a subject in this case, on August 19, 1946. NORTMAN indicated to REMINGTON that he was now employed in the Economic Security Policy Section, Finance Development Division, State Department, and his work entailed working on loans to foreign countries. According to NORTMAN, his boss at the present time is in London working with LUBIN who is attached to the Subcommittee of the United Nations Conference. NORTMAN also mentioned that TOM BLAISDALE had been appointed a Deputy Associate to this Subcommittee of the United Nations Conference. REMINGTON wanted to know if NORTMAN would be interested in accepting a teaching job with a salary of \$3500 for two terms and NORTMAN advised that due to his financial status, he would be unable to accept such an appointment. It was apparent that NORTMAN and REMINGTON are friendly with MAYNARD GERTLER, also a subject in this case. According to NORTMAN, GERTLER is unemployed at the present time and "is one of the few people who have not been placed." MAYNARD GERTLER's wife, ANN GERTLER, is employed in Washington at the Department of Interior.

REMINGTON also inquired as to JOSEPH PHILLIPS. NORTMAN stated he would ascertain PHILLIPS' whereabouts and let REMINGTON know how he could contact him.

65-17402-2439

File No:

65-16402

Sec 118

Re:

Wm Remington

Date:

11-78

(month/year)

[illegible]

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE: April 18, 1947

FROM : SAC, Birmingham

65-1156

SUBJECT: GREGORY

TGS:ddk

ESPIONAGE-R.

JJD

REFER 5 IS.

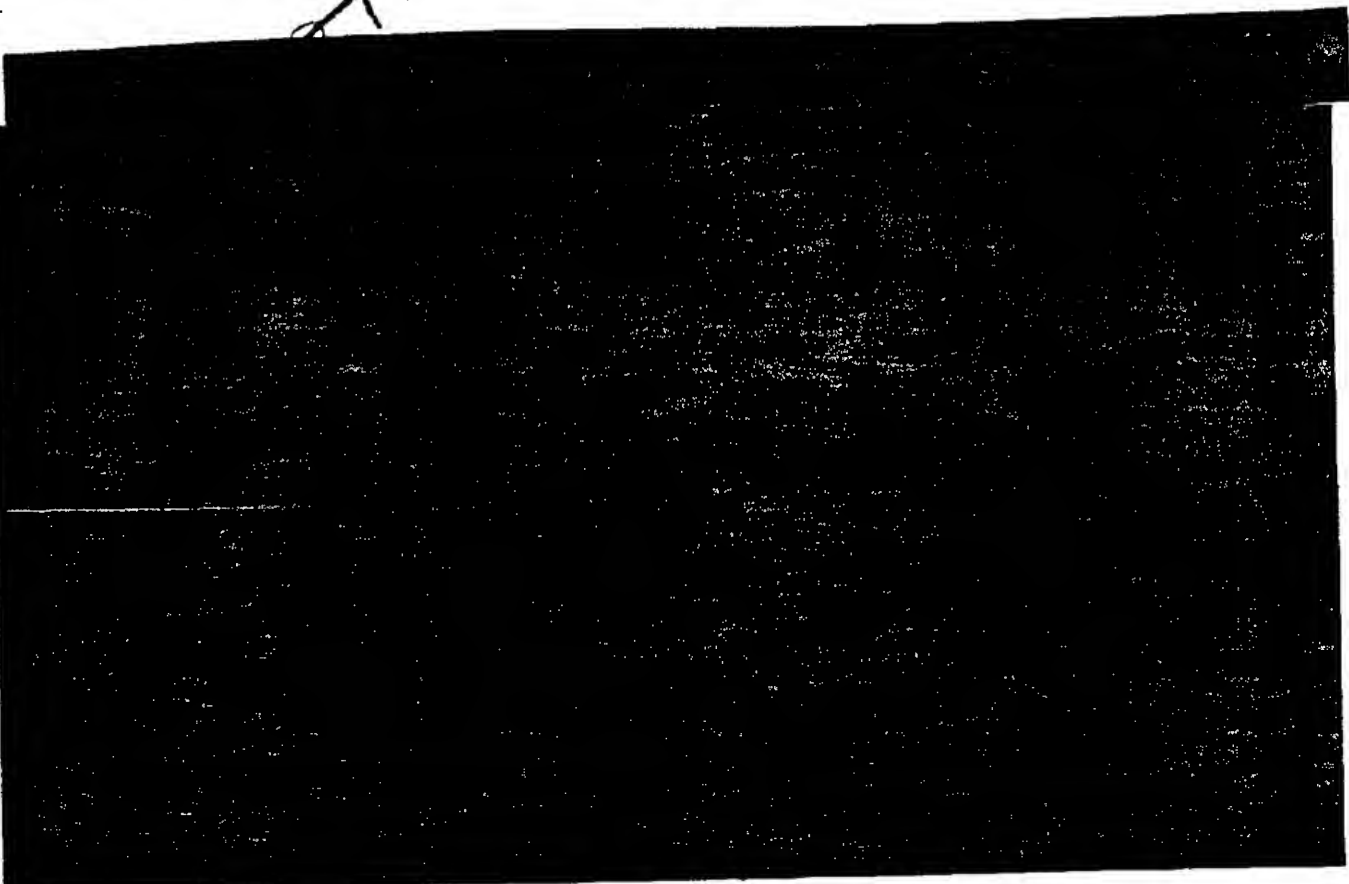
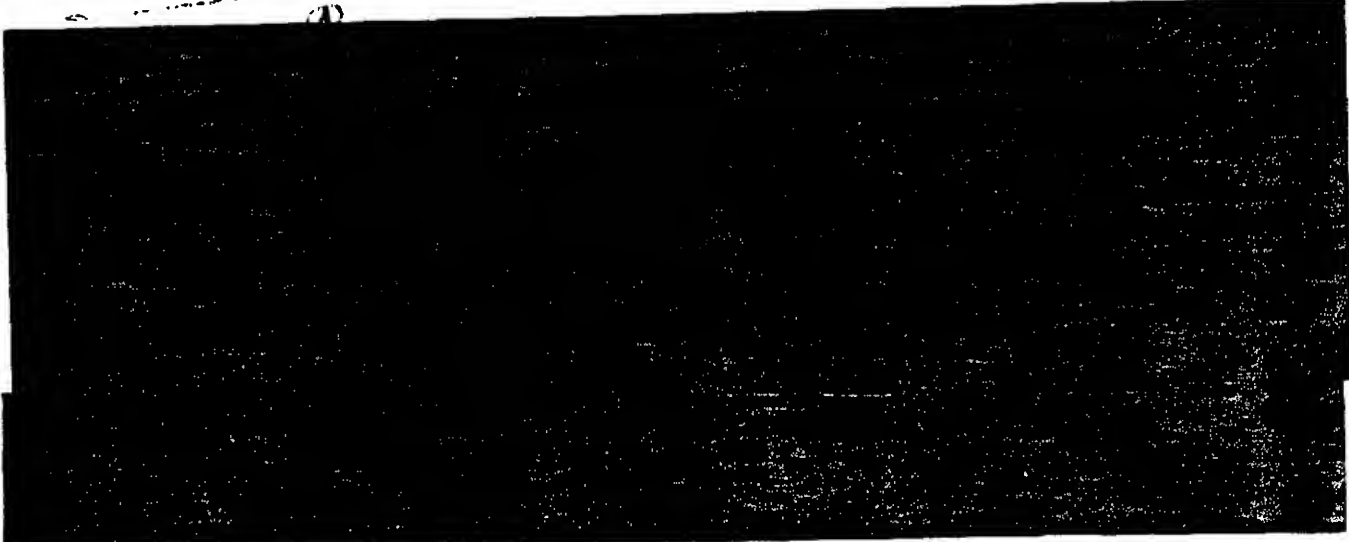
The following letter is being dictated concerning interview of MARY WATKINS RICE at Birmingham, Alabama, which interview occurred in the Birmingham Field Office on April 17, 1947.

RECORDING

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&
INDEXED

165-56402-2449
F B I
31 MAY 1947

cc to A. G.
4-25-47
MAY 28 1947


WILLIAM R. REMINGTON. She also denied knowing this individual.


Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington Field Division, Room 1706
Washington 25, D. C.

WRC:BGW
100-17493

April 23, 1947

Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: GREGORY
ESPIONAGE - R

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON

Dear Sir:

As a result of a reinterview of subject REMINGTON on April 22, 1947, the following signed statement was obtained from REMINGTON on April 23, 1947, the original of which is being maintained in the Washington Field Office file of this case: (u)

"I, WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, voluntarily make the following statement to WILLIAM R. CORNELISON, OSCAR H. SELLS and KENNERLY R. CORBETT, whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No force, threats or duress has been used to induce me to make this statement. I have been informed that it may be used in Court against me. (u)

"I was born in New York City on October 25, 1917. I was employed in the War Production Board of the U. S. Government from approximately February, 1942, until April, 1944, when I entered the U. S. Navy.

"I first became acquainted with JOE NORTH, Editor of 'New Masses' magazine due to the fact that he lived next door to my mother-in-law, Mrs. ELIZABETH MOOS, in New York. During visits to my mother-in-law's home I saw NORTH at times when he called at my mother-in-law's house. Sometime during the winter of 1942 NORTH introduced me and my wife, ANN, to a man whom I know only as 'JOHN'. I have forgotten the last name by which he was introduced. This introduction occurred during a luncheon in the vicinity of 4th Avenue and 31st Street, New York City. Subsequently, during the winter and spring of 1942 my wife, ANN, and I had dinner at a place I believe was Schrafts Restaurant at 4th Avenue and 31st Street, New York City, with the JOHN to whom JOE NORTH had introduced me, and a woman whom JOHN introduced as HELEN and whom I believed to be JOHN's wife. During this meeting JOHN intimated to me that he

RECORDED & INDEXED
49

65-56402-2451
31 MAY 12 1947

cc to Asst A.S. 4-23-47
m. J. Gregory 4-23-47
1178 g

EX-16

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748

was writing a book about the potentialities of United States 'war production,' and we discussed various aspects of war production problems in this country, having some discussion in particular regarding statements being made at that time by KNUTSON and other high Government officials in reference to the amount of war material that should be produced during the year 1942. JOHN seemed to doubt that the United States could live up to these predictions while I took the opposite point of view. JOHN seemed to be very interested in my point of view and suggested that he would like to talk to me again when I was in New York. I told him that I did not go to New York regularly and at that point HELEN suggested that she would like to see me when she came to Washington inasmuch as she went there frequently in connection with her work.

"Throughout my association with HELEN I was under the impression that she was a reporter for FM newspaper. I gave HELEN my office and home telephone numbers. JOHN gave me the impression that he too would be interested in any background information or guidance which I gave to HELEN in connection with what she described as her newspaper reporting. He said it would assist him in the preparation of his book. Sometime between two weeks and two months after this dinner in New York with JOHN and HELEN, I was contacted by telephone in Washington by HELEN. At first I did not recall who she was and asked her, 'Helen who?' She said, 'HELEN JOHNSON' and mentioned the dinner in New York. I then remembered her and agreed to meet her on the corner of 7th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue or 14th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. After this first meeting I recall meeting her from five to six times altogether at Whelan's Drugstore at 14th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., a cafeteria in that same vicinity, the Mellon Art Gallery, and the corner of 7th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W. On at least one of these meetings I believe I was accompanied by BERNARD S. REDMONT, whom I will discuss later in this statement.

"During these meetings with HELEN she asked questions and was particularly interested in the same things that JOHN had discussed with me at the dinner in New York. She was interested in the control of raw materials, that is, how raw materials were to be channeled away from less important uses into the most important uses. She was specifically interested in methods of 'priorities control,' the 'production requirement plan,' and the 'controlled materials plan'. I told her a great deal about methods of materials control, explaining them in as much detail as I knew

and I also gave her press releases and other information regarding these plans. I recall that during that period of time great effort was being made by the War Production Board to familiarize manufacturers and other persons concerned with the various aspects of these plans. During these meetings I was quite cautious about security rules and in my discussions with HELEN confined myself to public information. I did not have access to secret information although I did have access to some confidential material.

"In addition to discussing potential war production various newspaper articles came into the discussion and on some occasions I could confirm or deny as the case might be the truth or accuracy of some particular article. I recall one article which stated that the United States would not produce the President's goal of 125,000 airplanes during that year by a wide margin. HELEN questioned me about this article. She seemed to be in doubt as to whether or not the United States could produce that number of airplanes. In this instance I said that I was considerably more optimistic than the writer of the article, and that I felt it was technically possible to produce almost that number of planes, if the Army and Navy did not decide they would prefer less planes and more of something else. We also discussed articles concerning various personalities in the news, particularly news items relating to persons employed by the War Production Board, and I advised HELEN that certain War Production Board officials were doing an excellent job for the war effort and consequently should not be criticized by PM. I recall that at various times I gave HELEN scraps of paper on which were written the correct spelling of names of persons we were discussing and their titles in the War Production Board. I also recall that in these discussions HELEN frequently took notes. I did not consider this unusual inasmuch as I considered her a newspaper reporter.

"I contacted HELEN on only one occasion in New York after the initial introduction to her. She had previously given me a telephone number and asked me to contact her when I was in New York. At Christmas in 1942 HELEN gave me and my wife, ANN, a Christmas present consisting of a necktie and a kerchief. She never gave me any money nor did she ever offer to pay my expenses on the trips to New York. I recall giving her money consisting of a nickel or a dime on several occasions in Washington in payment for copies of the Daily Worker and PM. I also loaned her a dollar on one occasion but she later repaid me.

"On one occasion HELEN asked me some question about South America and I told her I didn't know anything about South America but suggested

WRC:BGW
100-17493

that BERNARD S. REDMONT, who worked at the office of Inter-American Affairs, might be able to provide her with this information. Subsequently, I believe I arranged for HELEN to be introduced to REDMONT or introduced him to her myself. I do not recall which. I do remember having lunch with HELEN and REDMONT on one occasion and may have been accompanied by REDMONT on some occasions when I met HELEN in Washington. I never accompanied REDMONT to any meeting with HELEN in New York.

"These contacts extended over a period of the winter of 1942 until, as I recall, to the spring of 1943 or possibly later. I have not been contacted by HELEN or by any person I had reason to believe was associated with HELEN since my entry into the U. S. Navy.

"A photograph has been exhibited to me by Special Agents CORNELISON, SELLS and CORBETT, which I have identified as being that of the person I knew and referred to as HELEN.

"I have read the above statement, consisting of five pages, and have made some additions and corrections which I have initialed. To the best of my knowledge and belief, this statement with the corrections, is true and accurate.

/s/ William W. Remington

Witnessed:

William R. Cornelison
Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Oscar H. Sells
Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation."

The results of this second interview will be reported in more detail in the next report submitted by the Washington Field Division in instant case.

Very truly yours,

GUY HOTZEL
SAC

cc - New York

TO :

FROM :

SUBJECT:

BERNARD NORTMAN

DATE:

May 16, 1947

Any information which the FBI may obtain regarding the nature of Mr. Nortman's relationship with [REDACTED] W. W. Remington, and [REDACTED] would also be of interest to the Department. -[u]

CSA:TEH:swa

ENCLOSURE

CONFIDENTIAL

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

FROM : J. C. Strickland

SUBJECT: GREGORY; Espionage - R.
WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON

DATE: Mar. 21, 1947

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

SA William R. Cornelison of the Washington Field Office advised that he had received information from the Personnel Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion that Remington is to be appointed in an unknown capacity with a P-6 rating on March 24, 1947, to a position in the office of the Council of Executive Advisers. It is believed that this office is a part of the Executive Offices at the White House.

ACTION: It is suggested that Liaison determine the exact nature and location of this office and, if possible, furnish information concerning Remington to a contact of that office in order that his appointment may be withheld.

*Council of Executive
Advisers is a part
of Executive offices of President
Remington is there employed.
Mr. John R. Steinhilber
White House is advised*

G.I.R.-9

FLJ:TD

*R. Roach has been
advised 3-21-47
JCS*

RECORDED

19 MAY 21 1947

HANDLED BY
WTR DESE

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

New York, N.Y.
February 13, 1947

Director, FBI

DECLASSIFIED BY 4913 NP/elo
CP 5/2/78
By Rosenberg, Carol

Re: GREGORY
ESPIONAGE - R
(REFER 5 I S)

Dear Sir,

Reference is made to the Bureau letter dated December 30, 1946 setting forth 36 questions which were to be answered by this office in connection with the GREGORY CASE. Further reference is made to New York letter to the Bureau dated January 31, 1947 which set forth the answers to all of these questions with the exception of questions 8 and 36. The following information is in answer to questions 8 and 36 and was obtained by Special Agents Thomas G. Spencer and Joseph M. Kelly as a result of numerous interviews with Informant GREGORY:

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER
HELEN WITTE SILVERMASTER

RECORDED BY
STODOLSKY

Concerning her initial meeting with HELEN SILVERMASTER, GREGORY conferred with GOLOS in New York City in the early Summer of 1941 and, in accordance with the understanding reached by them, GREGORY proceeded to Washington and went directly to the SILVERMASTERS' residence where she introduced herself to HELEN SILVERMASTER as "HELEN". GREGORY recalled that the SILVERMASTERS' residence was at 5515 30th Street, NW, and that she took a taxicab from Union Station to within a couple of blocks of that address on the occasion of her initial visit.

GREGORY recalled that this first visit to Washington occurred shortly after the German invasion of Russia (June, 1941) and that she arrived at the SILVERMASTERS' home about 3:00 P.M.; stayed at the house for probably an hour and saw HELEN again two weeks later at which time GREGORY SILVERMASTER was also at the residence. From this time until the Summer of 1943 GREGORY saw the SILVERMASTERS at regular two week intervals in Washington, with few

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SS, JMK:SMS
65-14603

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INDEXED

31 MAY 24 1947

57 JUN 8 1947

65-56402-2466
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File 5
2-8

Confidential letter to Director
NY 65-14603

February 13, 1947

exceptions, and she recalls that by the latter time SILVERMASTER had assumed employment with the Board of Economic Warfare, had learned that there was an administrative investigation concerning personnel of that agency with respect to alleged Communist sympathies in progress, and for that reason he became very careful in his meetings with GREGORY. (In this respect please refer to the second paragraph on page 21 of Bureau summary dated October 21, 1946.)

When SILVERMASTER adopted a more cautious attitude GREGORY declared that rather than her going directly to the SILVERMASTERS' residence upon reaching Washington, she would telephone the house and would be met by either SILVERMASTER and his wife or LUDWIG ULLMANN and HELEN usually at the end of the Chevy Chase busline. She recalls distinctly that on occasions SILVERMASTER's personal automobile, which she believes was an airconditioned vehicle, was used; that on other times they picked her up in ULLMANN's car which she recalls had red leather upholstery, and was a sports model, and still on other occasions BORIS WITTE's car would be used. WITTE himself, however, never arrived to pick GREGORY up.

Concerning the exact procedure followed by GREGORY on her visits to Washington so far as the SILVERMASTERS and ULLMANN are concerned, she explained that upon arrival at Union Station she would always telephone the SILVERMASTERS' home and fix a time at which she should be expected by them; that these visits were almost always made by her on a Tuesday or Wednesday, and that ordinarily she would arrive at their home shortly before dinner and would dine with them. A deviation from this practice began when the above described investigation of the Board of Economic Warfare became known to SILVERMASTER and on those occasions GREGORY would not visit their home but upon being picked up at a designated bus-stop she would be taken for a drive into the nearby countryside.

After the Summer months of 1943 SILVERMASTER apparently felt that there was no longer need to exercise such caution in connection with GREGORY's visits and she again began to go to the home, although she did mention that she started entering the residence via the backdoor. With the exceptions of the times described above, all of GREGORY's meeting with SILVERMASTER occurred at his residence. She did however, meet HELEN SILVERMASTER on several occasions in the balcony of the Woodward & Lothrop Department Store in Washington, at which time HELEN SILVERMASTER would give her whatever material they had for her.

Confidential letter to Director
NY 65-14603

February 13, 1947

Her conversations with HELEN SILVERMASTER also included a long distance telephone call from HELEN to GREGORY's apartment at 58 Barrow Street in the Fall of 1941 on which occasion HELEN informed her she had something she believed of particular importance and that GREGORY should proceed to Washington as soon as possible to secure it. For the sake of completeness, it might be noted that GREGORY's recollection is that this important material HELEN said she had for GREGORY actually was of very minor importance.

GREGORY also stated that on occasions HELEN and GREGORY SILVERMASTER, as well as ULLMANN, would make periodic trips to New York City. She recalled that after initially meeting the SILVERMASTERS, the above mentioned people visited New York City once every two or three months. She recalled particularly that on one occasion in July or August, 1944 when GREGORY and HELEN SILVERMASTER came to New York City, she made reservations for them at the Pennsylvania Hotel. She could not recall however, having made any other reservations for the SILVERMASTERS or ULLMANN. She did state that on several occasions GREGORY SILVERMASTER came to New York City alone and she believes that he stayed at the Times Square Hotel as she recalls meeting him on one or two occasions in the lobby of this hotel. She also met him, at least on one occasion, in the lobby of the Victoria Hotel in New York and presumes that he stopped there the previous evening. Another location where GREGORY met the SILVERMASTERS and ULLMANN was at Schraffts Restaurant on 34th Street (15 West 34th Street).

During all of these visits the SILVERMASTERS would either be entertained by her or she would reimburse them for their railroad fare as well as any other expenses that they incurred such as hotel bills, meals and entertainment. She recalls that on one occasion, the date of which she could not definitely place, ULLMANN accompanied HELEN SILVERMASTER to New York City and stayed overnight. Although she does not know of her own knowledge she stated from general gossip that ULLMANN was more than a "boarder" in the SILVERMASTER home and in all likelihood ULLMANN and HELEN SILVERMASTER were having an affair.

Concerning GREGORY SILVERMASTER she recalls that sometime in the late Spring or early Summer of 1944 he came to New York City and met EARL BROWDER in Informant GREGORY's apartment at 58 Barrow Street. This conference between BROWDER and SILVERMASTER was occasioned by an attempt on the part of "BILL" to have certain people turned over to the latter. As a result of this meeting GREGORY learned that BROWDER had consented to permit SILVERMASTER to have one interview with "BILL".

February 13, 1947

GREGORY stated that after her disassociation with this group in December, 1944 she accidentally met GREGORY SILVERMASTER in the Pennsylvania Station in New York City in August, 1945. The last time that the informant met the SILVERMASTERS was on March 13, 1946 when she was in Washington, D.C. and paid a visit to their home.

WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMANN

Concerning this individual it is GREGORY's present recollection that she met him for the first time at the SILVERMASTERS' residence approximately six or seven weeks after her initial meeting with HELEN SILVERMASTER. She declared, in addition, that from that time on ULLMANN would be at the home almost every time she visited there and that she continued to see him regularly until his entrance into the U.S. Army in the Spring of 1943, it being noted that prior to that time he held a position with the U.S. Treasury Department and was supplying information in the form of typed notes from that source.

GREGORY did not see ULLMANN again from the date of his induction until he had been commissioned and assigned to the Pentagon at which time he resumed his residence in the SILVERMASTER home and she began to see him during the course of her visits with the SILVERMASTERS there. It is her recollection at the present time that the last time she saw ULLMANN was in September, 1944; she remembers positively it was the night that a hurricane struck the East Coast and that she was in Washington that day. GREGORY, of course, also saw ULLMANN, as described in the preceding paragraphs, on the occasions of his visits to New York.

Of additional interest with respect to ULLMANN are GREGORY's amplifying statements concerning his photographic activities. As previously reported, ULLMANN is a professional in this regard, and she mentioned that prior to the time he was inducted he had been photographing material for transmission to her but that upon learning he was going into the Army he instructed HELEN SILVERMASTER in photographic technique with the idea that she would take over this function when he was away. HELEN in fact did attempt to do some photographing and developing in ULLMANN's absence but the results were not good and upon ULLMANN's return to Washington he resumed this function although HELEN assisted.

DUNCAN CHAPLIN LEE

GREGORY is unable to state the exact date on which she met LEE but places it as either the last part of 1942 or January, 1943 and pointed out that LEE had gone to Washington in July, 1942 to assume a post with OSS; had stayed with MARY PRICE for perhaps two weeks at that time when he was attempting to locate living quarters, and had thereafter been "handled" by MARY

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PRICE until GOLOS decided, probably in the latter part of 1942, that LEE was not as productive as he might be and accordingly sent GREGORY to see him in Washington. The occasion of this first meeting was a visit by GREGORY to the LEE residence in Georgetown at which time she of course introduced herself as "HELEN" and met LEE and his wife ISHBEL.

After this initial meeting with LEE, GREGORY saw him thereafter at rather regular two week intervals until approximately June, 1943 at which time he left the country on an OSS mission. When he returned that Fall GREGORY resumed her contacts with him and she distinctly recalls her first meeting after his return from overseas because he exhibited to her numerous photographs he had collected in the China-Burma-India theater and gave her a detailed account of the time he had to parachute from a plane in the jungle.

It was also during this time that GOLOS informed GREGORY that he desired to meet ISHBEL LEE and accordingly, such meeting was arranged and took place probably in October, 1943 in Washington. GREGORY remembers the place distinctly as being a German restaurant and beer establishment on K Street between 14th and 15th Streets, and said that she, GOLOS and the LEES spent a few hours there one evening. GOLOS was, as usual, introduced to ISHBEL as "JOHN" and she was given to understand that he was a big man in the Party.

Describing further meetings with LEE, GREGORY remembers that in February or March, 1944 LEE told her of what he described as increasing rivalry between OSS and the FBI, and further mentioned the projected exchange of agents by OSS and the NKVD. These developments resulted in LEE's becoming increasingly apprehensive over meeting GREGORY and accordingly he informed her that they would have to begin meeting away from his home. Accordingly they did meet at the Georgetown Pharmacy on Wisconsin Avenue and at another pharmacy on R Street near Wisconsin Avenue, and she recalls that on the occasions of such meetings she would usually be in the designated store at the agreed hour; LEE would come in, glance around very nervously, leave the store, and she would follow him and join him perhaps a half a block away. LEE of course was in Army uniform on the occasion of all GREGORY's meetings with him, including those in public places.

During 1944 LEE occasionally made extended trips out of Washington during which time GREGORY of course would not see him but when she was able to make contact with him it would be in the manner described immediately above.

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His uneasiness apparently intensified as time went on and GREGORY remembers that in the Fall of 1944 LEE did not show up at a designated time and place on a couple of occasions and that after MARY PRICE was unable to persuade him to see GREGORY again GREGORY finally went to the LEE residence and tried to convince ISHBEL that it was all right for her husband to see GREGORY.

In addition to the meetings in Washington, GREGORY furnished the following information as to her contacts with LEE in New York City:

olos
Lee
It is her recollection that the first of such New York meetings occurred in January, 1943 at which time she, GOLOS and LEE met at the Old Homestead Restaurant at 9th Avenue. So far as GREGORY is able to recall, this occasion constituted GOLOS' first meeting with LEE who was in uniform at this time. Her only additional information concerning this meeting is that the conversation was principally along political and party lines. At infrequent intervals after this meeting LEE would telephone GREGORY at her residence and they would arrange to see each other at some restaurant in New York. GREGORY says that LEE occasionally came to New York to visit MARY PRICE and it was on these occasions she would see him. Her last meeting with LEE occurred probably in January, 1945; she definitely recalls the place of this meeting as Longchamps Restaurant on 5th Avenue at 12th Street, and by this time GREGORY had virtually terminated her espionage activities as far as the Washington group was concerned.

ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

The only time GREGORY saw this individual was in the Spring of 1944 on the occasion of her being present at the SILVERMASTERS' residence and SILVERMAN arrived. She recalls that she and HELEN SILVERMASTER spent most of the time that particular evening in the kitchen and that SILVERMAN, SILVERMASTER, and perhaps ULLMANN, were in the living room. When SILVERMAN was leaving however, he walked through the kitchen and HELEN SILVERMASTER casually introduced GREGORY to him as "~~HELEN JOHNSON~~" or some such name.

ANATOLE BORIS VOLKOV

GREGORY met this person for the first time in the last part of 1941 or early 1942 at which time he was making preparations to enter college. According to her, ANATOLE obviously knew of the Communist sympathies of his parents and was himself very active in the YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE. She

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remembers, in addition, that probably in the Spring of 1942 she made arrangements for ANATOLE to be examined by a heart specialist in New York who was doing considerable work for the IWO and like organizations, and mentioned that she deferred the cost of such examination. ANATOLE made a second visit to New York prior to GOLOS' death and, as on the previous occasion, brought material from his parents to GREGORY. It is her further recollection that ANATOLE made one visit to her after November, 1943 because she distinctly recalls showing him around on a sightseeing tour of New York.

ALLAN ROBERT ROSENBERG

The informant stated that she met this individual only on one occasion and that was in November, 1944. The occasion of this meeting was at the home of MARY PRICE and she recalls that the purpose of this meeting was an attempt to straighten ROSENBERG out. It appears that at this time there was considerable controversy within the PERLO Group and ROSENBERG was not satisfied with the way things were going and felt that he probably should disassociate himself from this activity. The informant recalls that she had a long talk with him concerning the material that he had access to and counseled him on what material he should attempt to obtain. She also recalled that the results of this meeting with ROSENBERG were negative in view of the fact that she withdrew from her espionage activities the next month, December, 1944.

DONALD NIVEN WHEELER

It is GREGORY's recollection that she met WHEELER for the first time in the Summer of 1944 in New York City and she places this date by the fact that WHEELER had been in Philadelphia attending a meeting of the UNITED OFFICE AND PROFESSIONAL WORKERS OF AMERICA and came up to New York from there. She had of course known him previously inasmuch as PERLO and others in that group had furnished information to her which WHEELER had secured.

GREGORY recalls that her meeting with WHEELER was occasioned by her Russian contact "BILL's" request that she see WHEELER because he apparently had been virtually stripping OSS files and "BILL" apparently had information that WHEELER was under some suspicion by his own agency, namely, OSS. He told GREGORY to inform WHEELER to do nothing for six months or so and inasmuch as GREGORY followed these instructions she had no further meetings with WHEELER.

She supplied additional information pertaining to this New York visit by WHEELER to the effect that PERLO accompanied him and that they both stayed overnight at MARY PRICE's apartment at 207 West 11th Street, New York City. She remembers this incident vividly because both PERLO and WHEELER became very intoxicated and their activities at PRICE's apartment aroused deep resentment in the latter.

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VICTOR PERLO

Perlo, et, tal
GREGORY first met PERLO at her initial meeting with the PERLO GROUP in the early part of 1944, probably Sunday, February 27th. As described in New York letter to the Bureau dated January 31, 1947 and in other sections of this letter, this meeting was arranged by EARL BROWDER; was held in the apartment of JOHN J. ABT at Central Park West near 90th Street, and in addition to GREGORY there were present ABT, PERLO, EDWARD FITZGERALD, CHARLES KRAMER, and HARRY S. MAGDOFF.

On the second Sunday after this initial meeting GREGORY again saw PERLO and CHARLES KRAMER at the ABT apartment and she is unable to state whether there was a subsequent meeting at this same location or whether the next meeting between her and these men occurred in the apartment of MARY PRICE at 207 West 11th Street, New York City. She is reasonably certain that if there was another meeting at ABT's it was the only one prior to the time the group began to utilize the PRICE apartment. It is GREGORY's recollection that she first began to meet PERLO and his associates in the PRICE apartment commencing in April, 1944 and it was agreed that on regular two week intervals at least one of the group would come to New York bringing with him such material as he might have for delivery to GREGORY, and she would meet this representative there.

very nice
This arrangement continued on through the Summer of 1944 with an occasional interruption because of Summer vacations on the part of the Washington people, otherwise it was a regular operating procedure. She explained that such meetings at MARY PRICE's home would either be on Tuesday or Wednesday evenings and it is her impression that the Washington representatives would either be in New York on business or visiting friends and relatives. She specifically mentioned that VICTOR PERLO used to stay overnight with a relative residing in Queens (investigation has established that PERLO's father resides at 72-15 37th Avenue, Jackson Heights, Long Island). These meetings invariably began at 8:00 P.M. and it is GREGORY's opinion that sometimes the Washington people would come directly to the apartment from the train and would likewise go directly to Pennsylvania Station and take a train for Washington when the meeting broke up.

GREGORY stated that she recalls once during the Summer that she had been out of contact with the PERLO GROUP for a considerable period of time. She recalls telephoning PERLO in Washington and that subsequent thereto they began to see her regularly in New York City. She recalled that the last time she saw PERLO was around Christmas, possibly December 21, 1944, at the home of MARY PRICE and that since that time she has not seen him either in New York or Washington.

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EDWARD JOSEPH FITZGERALD

Gregory GREGORY first saw FITZGERALD in the early part of 1944 at the first meeting in JOHN ABT's apartment as noted above. She stated that she saw him on three subsequent occasions; once in the late Spring; once in the Summer, and once in the Fall of 1944 at the home of MARY PRICE, at which time he would deliver to her material that the group had secured in Washington, D.C. Although GREGORY's active participation in this espionage group ceased in September, 1944 her Russian contact, "JACK", contacted her either at the end of January or the beginning of February, 1945 and requested her to see FITZGERALD and attempt to straighten him out inasmuch as he became very uncooperative with the individual who was handling him after GREGORY withdrew. She stated that at "JACK's" suggestion she met FITZGERALD at a Childs Restaurant on the corner of 72nd Street and Broadway, New York City, and informed him of "JACK's" desires.

HARRY SAMUEL MAGDOFF

GREGORY saw this individual only on one occasion and that was at the home of JOHN ABT at the initial meeting of this group which date is tentatively placed as February 27, 1944.

CHARLES KRAMER

GREGORY first met KRAMER in the apartment of JOHN ABT at the initial meeting of this group which is set forth above. She also recalls seeing him on one occasion in the late Spring of 1944 at the home of MARY PRICE.

JOSEPH B. GREGG

regg GREGORY's acquaintance with GREGG began in early 1943 when GOLOS introduced her to him in a Childs Restaurant on West 34th Street, New York City. GREGG had previously taken a position with the CIAA in Washington and GREGORY had known about him from GOLOS. It was arranged by GOLOS that GREGORY should see GREGG when she made her regular trips to Washington and she recalls that pursuant to such arrangements her first meeting with GREGG in Washington took place at the G Street entrance of the Woodward & Lothrop Department Store. She recalls a few subsequent meetings with GOLOS at this same location and later the meeting place was shifted to the entrance of Hecht's Store.

In addition GREGORY recalled that when the meeting happened to occur around lunch time she and GREGG occasionally had lunch together at a spaghetti establishment on 11th Street between G and H Streets, the name of which she cannot recall, but definitely places it on the Eastside of the street. There

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was also a meeting or two at a cocktail lounge on 8th Street between 11th and 12th Streets. Continuing, GREGORY recalled that on occasion she also visited at GREGG's residence and in fact stayed overnight there three or four times. GREGORY related that on the occasion of her visits to the GREGG home she became acquainted with GREGG's wife; recalls that they had two young children, and said her last meeting with GREGG occurred in December, 1944 immediately prior to Christmas. She is able to fix this approximate date by her distinct recollection that she took Christmas presents for the entire GREGG family on the occasion of her visit at this time.

With reference to GREGORY's contacts with GREGG in New York City it was learned that GREGG did come to New York approximately two months prior to GOLOS' death (November 25, 1943) and on that occasion telephoned GREGORY at her home and she and GOLOS then had dinner with GREGG at the Castleholm Restaurant, 344 West 57th Street. GREGORY is not certain as to the exact number of times she saw GREGG in New York City but mentioned that she knew GOLOS saw him in New York several times when she was not present and she further pointed out that GREGG was very friendly with PETER C. RHODES and when he came to New York to visit the latter GREGORY would receive a telephone call at least, from him.

①
MAURICE HALPERIN
WILLARD Z. PARK

After word had come to GOLOS from ~~BRUCE~~ WINTON that the latter had been approached by HALPERIN and WILLARD Z. PARK in an effort to secure a new Communist contact, it was arranged by GOLOS that GREGORY should proceed to Washington and meet HALPERIN and PARK. She did, in fact, meet both of these individuals in the Spring of 1943 at Park's residence which she recalls as having been a short distance over the district line in Maryland.

A few weeks later GOLOS was again in Washington and met HALPERIN and PARKS at MARY PRICE's apartment. It was arranged on this occasion that such information as they could secure should be turned over by them to MARY PRICE from whom GREGORY would receive it. GREGORY recalls that MARY PRICE was present at the time this meeting was held although she was purposely taken by GREGORY into a bedroom so that the three men could confer privately.

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In the Fall of 1942, because of PARK's failure to furnish any material of value, GREGORY went to Washington where she met PARKS by pre-arrangement at the Willard Hotel. About a month later she again went to Washington and met PARK at the Washington Hotel where they had lunch. These meetings, according to GREGORY, were of no avail because PARK still failed to furnish any information of value and she recalled that her meeting with him at the Washington Hotel was the last time that she saw him.

It was during this same period, in the Fall of 1942, that GREGORY began to see HALPERIN regularly in Washington, and recalls that the first such meeting was when they had breakfast together at the Willard Hotel Coffee Shop and she also recalled a few subsequent meetings with HALPERIN in a small park a few blocks west of the Statler Hotel on K Street, at which times they would have extended conversations.

GREGORY thereafter continued to see HALPERIN at fairly regular intervals in Washington and recalls that in the late Spring of 1943 GOLOS was of the opinion that HALPERIN was not being as productive as he might be and suggested this condition might be remedied if GREGORY would arrange to see him at his home and spend more time with him than she had in the past. She proceeded to do this and thereby made the acquaintance of HALPERIN's wife, who she says, was fully cognizant of HALPERIN's activities. In fact, when HALPERIN might be unavailable for a meeting, it was arranged that GREGORY should meet HALPERIN's wife and she did meet her on several occasions in the Woodward & Lothrop Department Store and turned over to GREGORY what material HALPERIN had ready.

GREGORY stated that the last time she saw HALPERIN, before she disassociated herself from this group, was in December, 1944 at a Whalen's Drug Store at the corner of 17th and Pennsylvania Avenues. Continuing, she advised that while she was in New York she had occasion to see HALPERIN on a few occasions and that he telephoned her at her Barrow Street address and made arrangements to see her for a short period of time. She explained that he did not deliver any material to her when he met her in New York City as his presence in New York was in connection with his travel from his home in Boston to Washington and that he was only in the City for a matter of hours between trains.

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JULIUS JOSEPH JOSEPH

Some time in July or August, 1943 GOLOS informed GREGORY that JOSEPH was employed by the Social Security Board in Washington, D.C. and had some information which he wanted to turn over. GOLOS supplied GREGORY with the residence address of JOSEPH, which she recalls was in a new development in the Northwest Section of Washington, and also told her to memorize a number which was explained by GOLOS as being the serial number of a one dollar bill. Further, when she arrived at the JOSEPH residence she was to recite the number of the one dollar bill and inform JOSEPH that she was from New York City.

At about this time GREGORY went to Washington and met JOSEPH and his wife in their apartment. She recalls that it was a very hot day and that JOSEPH was dressed in a polo shirt and slacks. She advised that he was extremely nervous during the initial part of this interview but after reciting the serial number to him and talking to him for a while he discussed his position with the Social Security Board; the type of material that was available to him; and, as a matter of fact, on this occasion turned over to her a large amount of information that he apparently had been collecting in anticipation of GREGORY's visit.

GREGORY, after this initial meeting, continued to see JOSEPH at regular two week intervals on her trips to Washington and all the meetings with him were in his residence. Some time, just before Christmas, 1942, JOSEPH was transferred to New York City where he continued to be employed by the Social Security Board. Upon his return to New York City GREGORY gave him her Barrow Street telephone number and approximately twice a month JOSEPH would telephone GREGORY and advise her that he had some material ready for her. From December, 1942 until the Spring of 1943 GREGORY met JOSEPH at a drugstore on the corner of Lexington Avenue and 30th Street approximately twice a month. In connection with JOSEPH's transfer to New York City she recalls definitely that just before Christmas, 1942 she sent JOSEPH a basket of fruit as a Christmas present to his residence in Forest Hills, Long Island.

GREGORY stated that sometime in the early Spring of 1943 JOSEPH was again transferred to Washington and after a short period of time of being employed by the Social Security Board he was transferred to the War Manpower Commission. After this transfer to Washington GREGORY again continued to see him at two week intervals at which time he passed information on to her. This relationship continued until the latter part of 1943 when JOSEPH was drafted.

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In connection with JOSEPH's entry into the Armed Services GREGORY stated that she informed him that he should try every means possible to be transferred to some branch of the OSS and as a matter of fact, JOSEPH was assigned to OSS and remained in Washington, D.C. After JOSEPH's assignment to OSS in Washington GREGORY again continued to see him at his home at regular intervals where he turned over material that he had access to in his position with this agency. Although practically all of GREGORY's meetings with JOSEPH were in the latter's home she does recall particularly that she met him on several occasions at Whalen's Drugstore at 9th and F Streets and also had lunch or dinner with him on two or three occasions at a Chinese Restaurant located at 9th and G Streets. She further stated that in her meetings with him subsequent to his entrance into the Army he was usually in his Army uniform. She last saw JOSEPH in his home in December, 1944 just prior to the time she ceased her activities with this espionage group.

GREGORY further stated that from March, 1943 until the last time she saw him in December, 1944, JOSEPH was having marital troubles because of his wife's infatuation with a musician whose name she recalls as KLINE, and further states that at the time she last saw him he was not divorced to her knowledge but she was positive he was not living with his wife.

During the time that GREGORY was carrying on her work with JOSEPH she recalled that he made about three or four trips to New York City. Upon his arrival in New York he would telephone her at her Barrow Street residence and she would usually make some arrangement for entertaining him, such as taking him to dinner or the theater, or, in the event she was busy, would see him before his departure and arrange to pay him for his hotel bill, meals and other incidental expenses that he had incurred during his visit. She did not know whether he resided in any particular hotel during this period but did know that he was well acquainted with a medical doctor, whose name she cannot recall but who she knows lived at 10th Street in New York City, and was of the opinion that JOSEPH might have stayed with him during these visits.

ROBERT TALBOT MILLER III

Although she cannot specifically fix the place of her initial meeting with MILLER, GREGORY states that she was introduced to him for the first time in April or May, 1941 and that such introduction probably took place at Paddy's Clam House (215 West 34th Street, New York City). She added that under instructions from GLOUS she arranged that MILLER supply her with copies of "The Hemisphere", a publication which MILLER was editing at that time.

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GREGORY continued to see MILLER through the Summer of 1941 and during the course of her meetings became acquainted with his wife, JENNY LEVY MILLER. She also mentioned that she occasionally met MILLER at a restaurant on 9th Street between 5th Avenue and University Place, Greenwich Village, and that upon such occasions she and MILLER later would adjourn to Washington Square Park where they would confer. Such meetings were usually arranged by MILLER's telephoning GREGORY to fix a time and place.

GREGORY further declared that in the late Summer of 1941 MILLER mentioned that he was considering an effort to secure a position with the CIAA in Washington although he thought his former residence and associations in Moscow might prejudice his application. She recalls that he did in fact secure a post with this agency in Washington and moved there in the Fall of 1941. After he had established residence in Washington, GREGORY occasionally saw him there, explaining that when she arrived in Washington on her periodic trips she would telephone him, either at his office or at his home, and in addition to meeting with him at his residence she occasionally met him at a delicatessen which she recalls as being located on the corner of Porter Street and Connecticut Avenue. In addition she recalls at least one meeting in O'Donnell's Restaurant.

With particular respect to the regularity and frequency with which she used to see MILLER in Washington, GREGORY estimates that generally such meetings were at monthly intervals and that MILLER did make available to her certain written material which he obviously had obtained from his official connection with the CIAA. GREGORY continued to see MILLER through 1942 and she recalls that in the latter part of 1943 MILLER decided he would like to transfer to the State Department and from that time on he became more careful in his dealings with her, apparently for fear he might jeopardize his possibilities with the State Department, and GREGORY declares she received nothing from him after he became associated with the State Department which date she places in February or March, 1944. She occasionally saw him thereafter in Washington but no transfers of information occurred in the manner they had previously and a meeting with him in December, 1944 was GREGORY's last contact with him.

MARY WOLFE PRICE

Price
GREGORY's initial meeting with MARY PRICE occurred in March, 1941 at which time GOLOS introduced her to PRICE at Schraffts Restaurant on 13th Street and 5th Avenue, New York City. On the occasion of this meeting MARY was furnished GREGORY's correct name and address and correspondence arrangements were made so that MARY could write and explain when she would arrive in New York and where she would stay. It was also planned that MARY and

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GREGORY would have bi-weekly meetings, with each traveling to Washington or New York every other week. GREGORY secured MARY's address and telephone number at this meeting and remembers that shortly afterward she saw MARY at her house on Olive Street in the Georgetown Section in Washington. It was at this Washington meeting that MARY began to turn over to GREGORY copies of correspondence which she had abstracted from the files of her employer, WALTER LIPPMAN.

Approximately two weeks after this Washington meeting GREGORY received word from MARY that the latter would be in New York on a certain date and she recalls that MARY did arrive and kept an appointment with GOLOS, made for her by GREGORY. The arrangements for the semi-monthly meetings continued with little interruption until the latter part of 1942, probably September, at which time MARY returned to New York because of illness and remained until April, 1943 at which time she resumed her employment with WALTER LIPPMAN in Washington. She had not fully recovered her health however, and approximately two months after returning to Washington she resigned her post with LIPPMAN and took an extended trip which included spending some time in Mexico.

It is GREGORY's further recollection that MARY returned to Washington in September, 1943 and then moved to New York in November, 1943 at which time she began to reside with her sister, MILDRED PRICE COY, in the latter's apartment on West 118th Street, New York City. GREGORY explained that at the time of GOLOS' death on November 25, 1943, MARY was employed by Business Week and she distinctly recalls spending the weekend following GOLOS' death with MILDRED and MARY in the former's apartment. She continued that in January or February, 1944 MARY secured her own apartment at 207 West 11th Street which address, as previously described, was the location of a number of meetings between GREGORY and PERLO and other members of his group from Washington. MARY, however, was usually not present at such meetings and GREGORY saw her only infrequently during 1944, although she does recall that on her occasional meetings with MARY the latter would give her what material she had received from MICHAEL GREENBERG who GREGORY never met.

With reference to specific meetings, GREGORY recalls with MARY PRICE, she described the occasion in the latter part of June, 1944 when EARL BROWDER informed her that he desired to meet some of the people whom GREGORY had been contacting and shortly thereafter, through arrangements made by GREGORY, he did meet MARY PRICE and JOSEPH SREGG at the former's apartment in New York City. To GREGORY's knowledge this is the first time MARY had ever met BROWDER and she left them together after making the introduction. She returned sometime

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later with GREGG and when he and BROWDER engaged in conversation MARY told GREGORY that she had informed BROWDER that she wanted to get out of the entire business and a few days later BROWDER told GREGORY he had decided to release MARY and that she was to inform her accordingly. In addition, GREGORY recalls a few meetings with MARY up until April, 1945 but described them as purely social occasions.

Concerning the location of some of her meetings with MARY PRICE, GREGORY recalls that she saw her occasionally at the Governor Clinton Hotel, Schraffts Restaurant on 13th Street and 5th Avenue, and probably a few other places that she cannot now recall. She stated however, that when she saw MARY in New York City most of these meetings were in the apartment of MARY or MILDRED PRICE. Continuing, GREGORY stated that when she went to Washington, meeting places other than MARY PRICE's apartment were the Roger Smith Hotel, Hertsog's Restaurant on the waterfront, Olmsted's, a restaurant on G Street between 14th and 15th Streets, and probably other restaurants in the City of Washington.

Reference is made to the Bureau's letter of December 30, 1946 concerning question 8, which is in connection with the mail covers that were placed on GOLOS and the informant GREGORY during the investigation. A careful review of the mail covers in this file reflects only three pertinent items which are as follows: A letter postmarked March 5, 1942 at Washington, D.C. with the return address 2921 Olive Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.; a letter postmarked February 26, 1942 at Washington, D.C., and a letter dated March 6, 1942 postmarked at Washington, D.C., both of these letters having no return address. The above mentioned letters were all directed to the informant at her Barrow Street address. GREGORY stated that in all likelihood the letters postmarked February 26th and March 6, 1942 were mailed by MARY PRICE and as previously explained, probably contained information concerning the date on which MARY PRICE would come to New York to visit the informant.

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
BERNARD SIDNEY REDMONT

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los*
GREGORY was introduced to REMINGTON in the Spring of 1942 and places this meeting at the Schraffts Restaurant on 4th Avenue and 31st Street, where she and GOLOS had dinner with REMINGTON and his wife, "BING". GREGORY's impression is that GOLOS had met REMINGTON previously through JOSEPH NORTH of the "New Masses" and GOLOS and GREGORY arranged with REMINGTON that he would be visited by GREGORY on her trips to Washington and GREGORY was to collect the Communist Party dues of the REMINGTONS as well as what information he might be able to supply.

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GREGORY explained that when she was in Washington she would telephone REMINGTON, either at his office or his residence, and would fix a time and place for a meeting; she remembers meeting him at the Whalen's Drugstore on 14th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue across from the Willard Hotel, and declared that there were some subsequent meetings at the Mellon Art Gallery. GREGORY stated that the last time she saw REMINGTON was in the Spring of 1944 just prior to his induction into the U.S. Navy and further recalls that this meeting was in the rotunda of the Mellon Art Gallery. She further stated that REMINGTON came to New York City on several occasions and when he would arrive he would usually telephone her at her Barrow Street address and inform her that he was spending some time in the City. She stated on all of these visits to New York he was accompanied by REDMONT.

In the early Spring of 1943 REMINGTON informed GREGORY that BERNARD REDMONT was employed in the Press Division of the CIAA and might desire to cooperate with her in her work. GREGORY subsequently outlined to GOLOS the possibilities of using REDMONT and he instructed her to have REMINGTON solicit the former's cooperation. Shortly thereafter GOLOS told GREGORY that he had an appointment to meet REDMONT in the New York Public Library on Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street and GREGORY accompanied GOLOS to the library and met REDMONT, at which time GOLOS told him he was desirous of obtaining any information that came into REDMONT's possession and that such data was to be turned over to EARL BROWDER.

As a result of this meeting GREGORY added REDMONT's name to the list of people whom she contacted in Washington and continued to see him from the late Spring of 1943 until he entered the U.S. Marine Corps a few months later. GREGORY advised she lost contact with REDMONT after his entry into the Marine Corps and did not see him again until the Summer of 1944 at which time she learned he had received a medical discharge because of combat injuries. He resumed his work with the CIAA but, as GREGORY recalls, was located in New York City and was stationed in the office of the Columbia Broadcasting System although still a CIAA employee. She distinctly recalls his taking her to the premier of "I Remember Mama" and it was right at this time she learned from REDMONT that he was suffering from combat fatigue and when she subsequently informed her Russian contact of his condition it was agreed that REDMONT should be at least temporarily dropped.

Usually when GREGORY saw REDMONT in Washington he was with REMINGTON and she remembers a few meetings with them in the Whalen's Drugstore on Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th Street and occasionally having lunch or dinner with either or both of them. She contacted them in Washington by telephone either at their office or home.

February 13, 1947

RUTH RIFKIN

GREGORY's acquaintance with RUTH RIFKIN began in the Fall of 1943 at which time she met RIFKIN at the latter's residence in Washington after HELEN TENNEY had made the appropriate arrangements. It is to be noted that GREGORY had known about RIFKIN previous to this time; knew that she had first been employed by the predecessor organization of UNRRA; later by UNRRA; and was known personally to GOLOS who in turn instructed TENNEY to arrange for RIFKIN to be handled in the future by GREGORY. GREGORY became known to RIFKIN as "ISABEL HAYES" and she had occasional meetings with her in Washington until the Spring of 1944 at which time RIFKIN was turned back to TENNEY. GREGORY related that she would telephone RIFKIN at the latter's residence and arrange a mutual convenient time for her visits. As previously indicated, RIFKIN's information was of little consequence and principally concerned UNRRA personalities and gossip.

HAZEN EDWARD SISE

GREGORY stated that she first saw HAZEN SISE in March of 1943. She recalled that a Canadian flier came to the office of World Tourists, Inc.; picked up GOLOS and herself and all three proceeded to Walgreen's Drugstore at Broadway and Fifth Avenue, where they all met HAZEN SISE, and this Canadian flier, whose identity GREGORY has been unable to recall, made the introductions. At this meeting arrangements were made whereby GREGORY would see SISE on her trips to Washington and pick up from him whatever information he was able to obtain.

She recalled that when she first saw SISE in Washington it was necessary for her to telephone him at the Canadian Legation in view of the fact that SISE had not as yet obtained a residence in that city. Subsequently however, she telephoned him at his home and made arrangements to meet him. She recalls specifically seeing him in the lobby of the Mayflower Hotel as well as the Coffee Shop of this hotel; a French restaurant, L'Escargot, which she recalls is no longer in business; and the Hotel Washington lobby and Grill Room. She continued to see him at periodic intervals until June, 1944 at which time she was informed by her Russian contact "BILL" to drop him. She stated that sometime in November, 1944 when she was having a meeting with her Russian contact "AL" (ANATOLE GROMOV), he informed her that dropping SISE had been a mistake. As previously reported SISE was attached to the Canadian National Film Board in Washington and his information to GREGORY was principally concerned with diplomatic gossip and various items of interest he picked up through his association with officials of the Canadian and other governments.

Confidential Letter to Director
NY 65-14603

February 13, 1947

HELEN B. TENNEY

*tenney
for*
GREGORY's first meeting with TENNEY occurred approximately December 15, 1943 and she remembers that shortly after GOLOS' death she telephoned TENNEY in Washington and told her that she would pay her a visit on her next trip there. GREGORY explained that she had known TENNEY previous to this time although she had never seen her, and knew that GOLOS had occasionally been meeting TENNEY on Sundays at a Whalen's Drugstore on 6th Avenue and 8th Street, Greenwich Village, New York. TENNEY likewise had known from GOLOS that he had a feminine assistant and accordingly, GREGORY met TENNEY and made her acquaintance in Washington without any difficulty. At this time TENNEY was occupying the apartment of MARY PRICE at 2038 I Street and GREGORY thereafter saw her regularly in Washington and quite often stayed one or two nights with her, depending upon the duration of her Washington visit. She often took TENNEY to dinner and named among the places visited Herzog's Restaurant, O'Donnell's and Pierre's.

GREGORY continued that TENNEY occasionally came to New York on weekends to visit her mother and that usually at such times she would meet GREGORY at the same drugstore formerly frequented by GOLOS and herself. GREGORY's association with TENNEY continued until December, 1944 by which time GREGORY had of course began arrangements to wind up her affairs so far as the Washington personnel were concerned. On GREGORY's last meeting with her before Christmas, 1944 she invented some excuse as to why she would not continue to see her and mentioned that someone else would be contacting her. GREGORY subsequently learned from "JACK" that TENNEY had in fact been contacted subsequent to GREGORY's last meeting with her. In addition to meetings with TENNEY at the above described drugstore, GREGORY recalls visiting the Jumble Shop on West 8th Street, New York City. Up until February 7, 1947 GREGORY's last meeting with TENNEY occurred on March 13, 1946 at which time, under instructions from agents, she met TENNEY in Washington. Full details as to this meeting have been previously reported and nothing additional of interest was noted during recent conferences with GREGORY as to that meeting.

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN

GREGORY first met BROTHMAN some time in the early Summer of 1940 and was introduced to him by GOLOS in front of the KOSLER SAFE COMPANY on 32nd Street and 5th Avenue, New York City. At this time arrangements were made for GREGORY to meet BROTHMAN on subsequent occasions at which time he was to turn over to her blueprints that were either to be copied and the originals returned to BROTHMAN or the originals were given to her without the necessity of their being returned to BROTHMAN. According to GREGORY these meetings were prearranged

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from one to the next and she would always meet him in front of the MOSLER SAFE COMPANY. Other than the meetings in front of the MOSLER SAFE COMPANY she recalls dining with BROTHMAN at a Chinese Restaurant on 33rd Street between 6th and 7th Avenues which she stated, burned down some years ago, and also recalled having dinner with him on occasions at Paddy's Clam House on West 34th Street.

Some time, probably in November, 1940, GOLOS informed her that BROTHMAN was to be turned over to another Russian agent. In this connection she stated that BROTHMAN had an automobile and GOLOS gave the license number of BROTHMAN's car to BROTHMAN's new Russian contact whom she does not know, and by prearrangement this new Russian contact met BROTHMAN someplace in uptown New York. She further recalls that a few months after this arrangement for a new Russian contact was made BROTHMAN somehow or other lost this contact and GOLOS again arranged for another individual to contact BROTHMAN.

RAY ELSON

GREGORY stated that she met RAY ELSON for the first time at the Buckingham Restaurant in the Buckingham Hotel (101 West 57th Street, New York City) and that she was introduced to ELSON by her Russian contact "JACK". As previously related, ELSON was recommended by "JACK" as a reliable Communist Party member who had been a courier for the Communists and would be a reliable replacement for GREGORY in the U.S. Service and Shipping Corporation. She stated on the occasion of her first meeting with ELSON the conversation was primarily about the business of the corporation and nothing was said about any espionage activities. After GREGORY withdrew from the corporation she had occasion to see ELSON about once a week until she again became active in the affairs of the U.S. Service and Shipping Corporation. On GREGORY's return to this corporation ELSON ceased her work there and obtained other employment. From that time until the present GREGORY has continued to see ELSON at periodic intervals.

During some of these meetings with ELSON she was given to understand that ELSON was in regular contact with a Russian espionage agent and she also learned from her Russian contact "JACK" that he also was seeing ELSON at periodic intervals. Careful questioning of GREGORY failed to elicit any additional information concerning the locale or other pertinent facts relative to her meetings with ELSON which have not been previously set out either in the signed statement executed by GREGORY on November 30, 1945 or in reports in the instant matter.

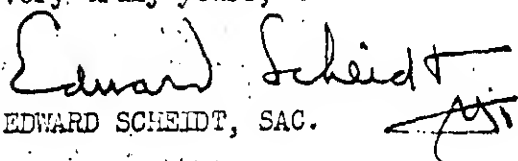
Confidential Letter to Director
NY 65-14603

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^{CD}
MILDRED PRICE

GREGORY first met MILDRED PRICE in May or June, 1943. She stated that through her association with MARY PRICE she knew of MILDRED PRICE and of the fact that she was employed by the China Aid Council of New York City. She recalled that just before MARY PRICE went to Mexico a dinner was arranged by MARY PRICE and was attended by GOLOS, MILDRED PRICE and the informant, at which time MARY PRICE made the introductions. As a result of this introduction GREGORY saw MILDRED PRICE on somewhat infrequent occasions in New York City at which time MILDRED turned over to her information she obtained through her employment with the China Aid Council. She recalls specifically that she occasionally had dinner with her at the House of Chan and for the most part, however, her visits with her were at MILDRED PRICE's apartment. She recalls specifically that on the date of GOLOS' death she went to the residence of MILDRED PRICE and remained there three or four days. She recalled that the last time she received any information from MILDRED PRICE was in November, 1944; however, she has seen her on very infrequent occasions since that time and recalls specifically her last meeting with her as being in February, 1945.

Very truly yours,


EDWARD SCHEIDT, SAC.

cc Washington Field

U. S. I. R. 5

FBI WASH FIELD

4-15-47

10p

DIRECTOR

GREGORY, ESPIONAGE -

[REDACTED]

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GED:BGW
100-17493

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

65-56402-2472

MAY 20 1947

[Handwritten signature]

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON INTERVIEWED FROM SIX FORTYFIVE UNTIL TEN FIFTEEN

P.M. REMINGTON DENIES EVER BEING MEMBER OF COMMUNIST PARTY. ADMITS BEING

INTRODUCED TO PERSON BY NAME OF JOHN (PROBABLY ~~GOLOS~~, GOLOS NOT KNOWN BY

NAME TO REMINGTON) BY JOE WORTH AND SUBSEQUENTLY MET JOHN AND HIS WIFE

HELEN ^{XGLOS} STATES HELEN WAS A REPORTER FOR PM NEWSPAPER AND CONTACTED HIM ON

SEVERAL OCCASIONS ON HER VISITS TO WASHINGTON AND THAT HE MET HER IN THE

VICINITY OF THE MELLON ART GALLERY AND ALONG CONSTITUTION AVENUE. HE

STATED THE ONLY INFORMATION HE EVER FURNISHED HELEN WAS THAT WHICH COULD

BE OBTAINED FROM NEWSPAPERS AND WHICH CONCERNED PERSONALITIES OF VARIOUS

INDIVIDUALS. HE EMPHATICALLY DENIES EVER FURNISHING HELEN ANY INFORMATION

AS ALLEGED BY GREGORY. REMINGTON ADMITS INTRODUCING BERNARD REDMONT TO

HELEN IN WASH DC AND THAT REDMONT WAS STILL SEEING HELEN AFTER HE HAD

STOPPED BECAUSE REDMONT WOULD TELL HIM THAT HELEN SENDS HER REGARDS TO YOU.

REMINGTON SAID HE BELIEVED ANYONE WHO WAS A COMMUNIST WAS A TRAITOR TO

HIS COUNTRY AND HE IS DEFINITELY AN ANTI-COMMUNIST.

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

File No: 65-16402
Sec 119

Re: Sam Remington

Date: 11-78
(month/year)

[illegible]

249 4

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORT ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

FILE NO.

100-37103

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 5/12/47	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/16-31/47	REPORT MADE BY LAMBERT ZANDER
PATRICK GREGORY SILVERMASTER with aliases et al			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE

SUMMARY OF FACTS:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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3 OF THIS REPORT	65-56402-2477
NEW YORK	MAY 24 1947
Adoption Field	2477
21349	EX-6

1034

100-17493

WILLIAM WALTER KESING-

TON now employed by Economic Advisory Council, Executive Office of
the President.

- F -

REFERENCE: 65-56402. Report of Special Agent LAURET C. ZANDER
dated April 23, 1947.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

WFO 100-17493

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65-56402-2477

RE: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON

The following is a result of a mail cover placed on the subject's residence:

From

Postmarked

Burgandy Farm Country Day School
RFD #5, Box 33,
Alexandria, Virginia

March 31, 1947

On March 31, 1947, [REDACTED] in the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, advised that REMINGTON had taken his oath at 11:15 a. m. on March 31st as an Economist in Grade P-6, at \$7,581 per annum with the Economic Adviser Council, in the Executive Office of the President. She added that he still maintains an office in the C. M. M. R.

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

File No: 65-56402
Sec 120

Re: Wm Remington

Date: 11-78
(month/year)

[illegible]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: GREGORY
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: June 4, 1947

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON

On May 31, 1947, WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON appeared personally at the Washington Field Office. He had prepared a three page letter which he wanted to leave for the attention of Agent W. R. CORNELISON; however, Agent CORNELISON was on weekend duty at that time and he discussed with REMINGTON the contents of the letter which he had prepared and which in substance concerned the American Veterans Committee. REMINGTON advised that he had attended a meeting of the George Washington Chapter of the AVC subsequent to the conversation had with agents of the Washington Field Office in April, 1947. REMINGTON stated that he was of the opinion that the George Washington Chapter led by DON ROTHENBURG was dominated by a Communist clique. He stated that in this chapter there are a maximum of 50 to 60 members who seem to follow the Communist Party line, and added that at the meeting he attended there were perhaps five or ten people in attendance. A stocky fellow by the name of TOPPEL or TOPOL, and MORTON or MARTIN or MARVIN HOFFMAN were the speakers. (A)

G. I. R. -5

REMINGTON stated that if the FBI wanted him to he would consistently attend the meetings of the AVC and would seek to obtain the names of all the members and would report on the discussions and positions taken by those who seemed to be Communists. REMINGTON went on to say that he did not know whether the FBI was interested in the non-ideological types of corruption among Federal employees; however, he had talked to a man by the name of PETER HOWELL, who is connected with the "Washington Associates" at 9th and F Streets, N. W., and he was under the impression, given by HOWELL, that this organization consisted of a few men, including some Government employees who are at pains to conceal their affiliation with "Washington Associates." He is under the impression that the Government employees furnish information to "Washington Associates" and that this organization in turn uses this information furnished it for private purposes. Mr. REMINGTON went on to say that this was just a presumption on his part and that he was not definitely sure that "Washington Associates" was being used for the above purposes. (A)

REMINGTON was advised by Agent CORNELISON that under no circumstances would the FBI solicit his attendance at the meetings of the AVC; however, any information that he obtained by attending these meetings which he wanted to voluntarily give to the FBI would be accepted.

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WRC:BGW
100-17493
cc - New York

EX-16

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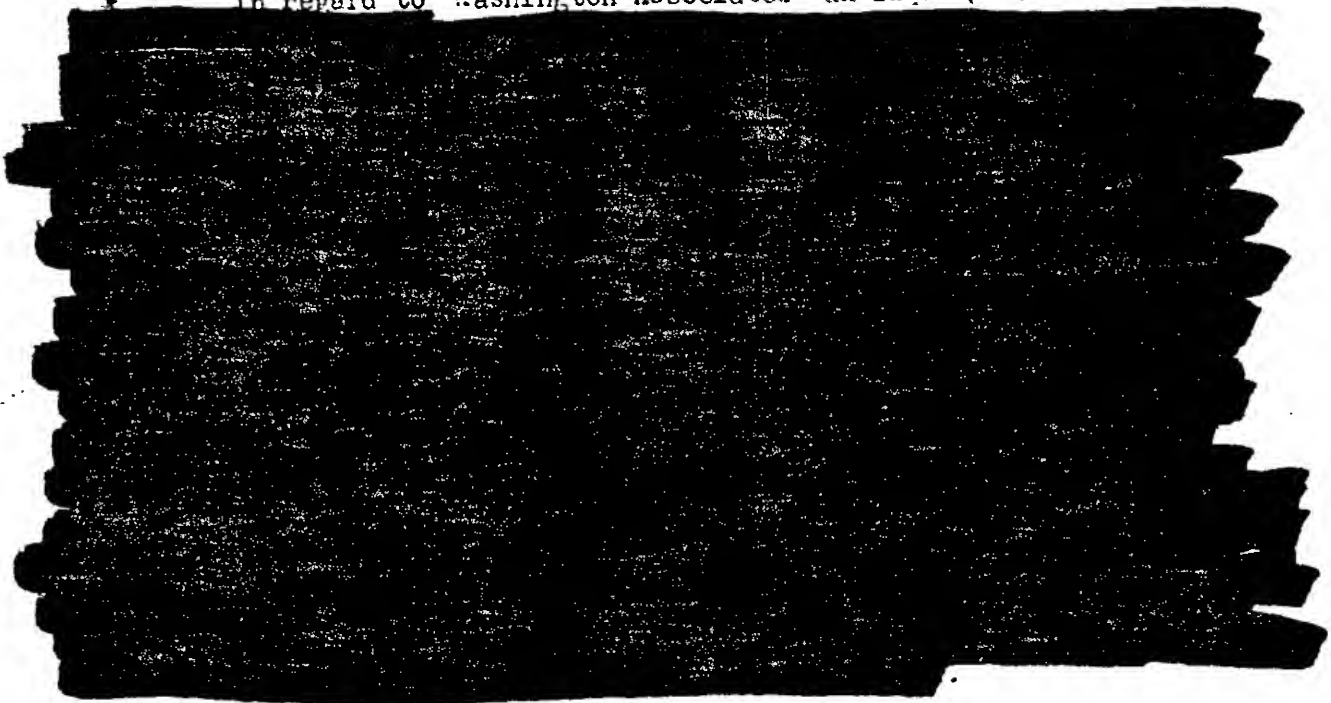
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100-17493

In regard to "Washington Associates" an inquiry was made at the



The files of the Washington Field Office were checked with negative results regarding "Washington Associates," HOFFMAN, TOPPIL or TOLOL, HOWELL, CHERASHORE, KRONICH, and DELOZADA.

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

File No: 65-56402
Sec 124

Wm Reming, Tutor

Date: 11-78
(month/year)

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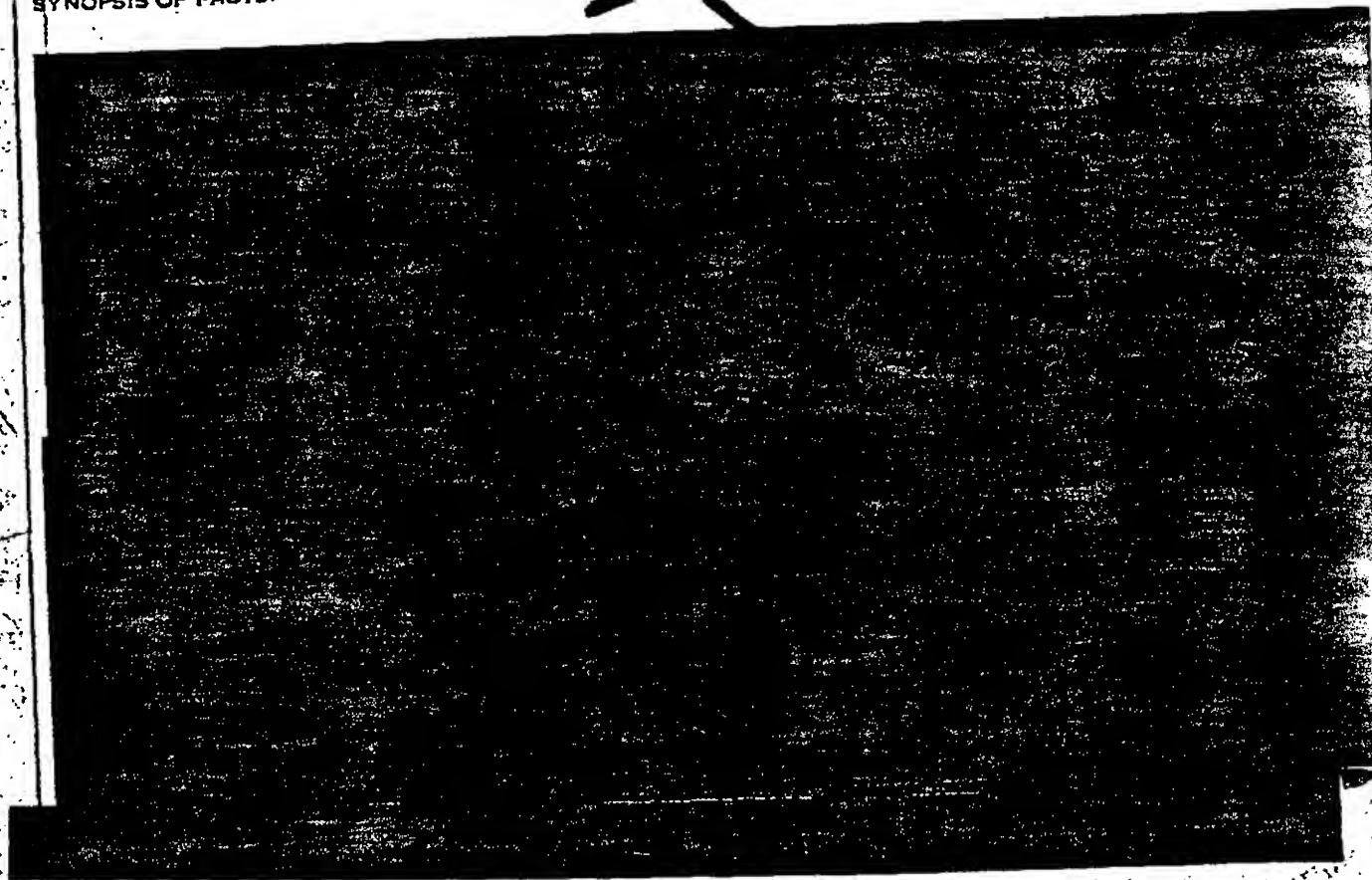
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FILE NO. 100-11673

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASH

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 5/27/47	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/1-15/47	REPORT MADE BY LAMBERT G. ZANDER	FILE NO. 100-11673
TITLE NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER with aliases et al			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:



APPROVED AND
FORWARDED:

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SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

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65-56422-2601

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- 5 - Bureau
 - 1 - New York
 - 3 - Washington Field

37 JUN 1947

EX-38

21 cc. Bureau
77 K. Harbo

[REDACTED] WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON interviewed at Washington Field Office stated he met HELEN JOHNSON on a number of occasions and described material he furnished. Statement furnished. [REDACTED]

REFERENCE: 65-56402. Report of Special Agent LAMBERT G. ZANDER dated May 12, 1947, at Washington, D. C.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

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ILLINOIS LIT. R. HATCH

Following is the result of a mail cover placed on subject's residence in Tauxemont, Alexandria, Virginia:

April 11, 1947	From	T. S. DRAKE, SR. 101 E. Windsor Ave., Alexandria, Va.
April 24, 1947		Union Club Park Ave. & Sixty Ninth St. New York
April 29, 1947		FRANCIS GOODELL 5518 Green Tree Road Bethesda, Md.

For the results of the first interview with REMINGTON held on April 15, 1947, refer to report of Special Agent LEBERT G. ZANDER, dated April 21, 1947, at Washington, D. C.

April 21, 1947

Special Agent JOSEPH KELLY in the New York Office advised by telephone on April 21, 1947, that during a reinterview with informant GREGORY she stated that it was a very natural presumption on the part of REMINGTON to believe that she may have been married to GOLDS. Informant stated that she and GOLDS were never introduced to anyone as husband and wife but that they were together on numerous occasions when they met various individuals and it might have been assumed they were married. Informant said no one was ever advised positively by any statement on her part that she was married to GOLDS. Informant said that JOE GREGG, BOB MILLER or MARY PRICE might have assumed she was married to GOLDS but MARY PRICE later on would have definitely determined she was not married to GOLDS. Informant also said that the SILVERMASTERS would have known very positively she and GOLDS were not married as the SILVERMASTERS were very well acquainted with GOLDS and his wife.

Informant stated that the reason REMINGTON may have gotten an idea she worked for PE was due to the fact that she was introduced to REMINGTON by JOE NORTH and that REMINGTON and NORTH had considerable discussion about newspaper items. She said she never told or indicated to REMINGTON that she was with PE and that she does recall she made a positive statement to him at one time she was not connected with any Communist newspaper.

Informant further stated that at no time did REINGOLD ever furnish her with information regarding personalities, that the information furnished by him was exactly as previously stated by her and that it pertained to production figures and such matters as could be obtained by REINGOLD through his official employment.

April 22 and 23, 1947

Following are the results of reinterviews with REINGOLD on April 22 and 23, 1947:

On April 18, 1947, REINGOLD contacted this office, stating that he desired to talk to Agents again inasmuch as he had several questions he wanted to ask them. Accordingly, arrangements were made for REINGOLD to come to the Washington Field Office on April 22, 1947. At that time REINGOLD was interviewed by Special Agents WILLIAM L. COHEN, JR., CSO, and JAMES and FREDERICK L. COBBETT, from 10:00 A. until 12:30 P.

REINGOLD stated that he was being considered for a position with the Atomic Energy Commission, having been recommended for this position by some of his former associates at the War Production Board. He stated that since his first interview with Agents of the Washington Field Office, he had called ALBERT W. of the Atomic Energy Commission, who had requested him to submit an application for employment and he advised ALBERT that he was not sending in his application at this time, giving as his reasons that he had certain obligations to the Economic Advisory Council with which he is presently employed and due to a previous Dies investigation of him. REINGOLD requested advice from the interviewing Agents as to whether he had done the right thing in not submitting his application to the Atomic Energy Commission. He stated that he was under the impression that the FBI either approved or disapproved the Atomic Energy Commission applications. REINGOLD was informed that while the FBI conducts the investigation of all Atomic Energy Commission applicants, the FBI does not make the decisions as to whether the applicant will be approved or disapproved and the interviewing Agents informed him that they could not advise him in any way regarding his application with the Atomic Energy Commission. REINGOLD stated that he could understand the position of the FBI in the investigation of him and that if he were "in our shoes" he would not himself approve of such an applicant. He added that while he himself might be alright, if there were a hundred other people like him in the Atomic Energy Commission, some of them might do a great deal of damage.

REINGOLD stated that he had some additional information regarding some of his associates discussed in the previous interview. Regarding his mentioning of several persons in the Washington area who had attended the convention of the American Peoples Mobilization in Chicago, he recalled that a "Lucy" and a "Jack" who were unidentified by him during the first interview

were LUCY HANCOCK, a member of the Cafeteria Workers Union, and JACK BUCHAN, a member of the Shoe Union. R. INGTON recalled attending a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Peoples Mobilization at a house in Georgetown, during which a discussion of leaflets arose. He advised that he did not like the approach of these people in the preparation of these leaflets, particularly the slogans being used, etc. He added that he felt they were too isolationist in their ideas. He added that there were about four people at this meeting, which was held at the home of a man about fifty years of age whose wife had been active in the American People's Mobilization. He could only name one person who attended this meeting - JO. GILLMAN. He described GILLMAN as a short, stocky man with a high forehead, that he was practically bald, wore glasses and had a definite accent. He does not recall ever seeing any of these people again except GILLMAN, whom he later saw in 1943 when GILLMAN came to see TONY BLAISDELL, an Production Board, regarding a trade proposal with Russia which GILLMAN had worked out. At that time BLAISDELL was the immediate supervisor of R. INGTON.

R. INGTON advised that in the previous interview he had overlooked one organization of which he is a member, namely, the American Veterans Committee. He stated that although he felt that the AVC should not be considered a Communist front organization, he knew that there had been Communist groups active in the AVC. He advised that he had played a semi-active part in the anti-Communist group in Washington and that the so-called Communist group seemed to be led by one DON ROTHENBERG, whom he had met at the home of the DOUGHTS. R. INGTON also recalled meeting ROTHENBERG at a party given by ROTHENBERG in honor of JOAN REDMONT in the spring of 1946. (ROTHENBERG is the brother of FREDERICK DOUGHTS's wife, JOAN. He is also President of the AVC Chapter at George Washington University.)

On one occasion R. INGTON recalled having lunch with two men whom he knew while employed by the Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tennessee. These men were JIMMY FRANTZ and "RICKY" ALBER. During this luncheon, ALBER appeared not to like the way the war was going in Europe and seemed to be very anti-British. R. INGTON got the impression that ALBER might be a Communist. He could not recall the date of this luncheon but believed it to be before Germany invaded Russia.

R. INGTON stated that in February, 1947, he made a trip to New York which was probably well known to the FBI, and inasmuch as he felt that his actions on this trip might be suspicious, he wanted to explain them. He stated that ROBERT WEINER of "LIFE" magazine asked him to pick up some books at the Four Continents bookstore, which was described by R. INGTON as the official Russian bookstore in New York City. R. INGTON enumerated a number of books dealing with Russian history, which WEINER wanted for research purposes because he was anticipating going to Moscow to report the

Ministers Conference for "COLD FRONT" magazine, REINGOLD recalled that he had difficulty in locating these books and in his efforts contacted the others Bookshop, Barnes and Noble bookstore, Macy's Bookstore, Trentano's and Scribner's. He stated that he was told at the Four Continents Bookstore to contact Mrs. ROSS of the International Book Service, Riverside Drive, New York. He did not go to this address but did contact them telephonically and was told by Mrs. ROSS that they had several thousand books about Russia. He subsequently gave this latter address to KLEIN.

REINGOLD was again questioned about his contacts with KLEIN and pertinent information developed was reported to the Bureau by letter dated April 23, 1947, which incorporated the signed statement of REINGOLD.

Regarding his association with WILLIAM L. WYATT, REINGOLD stated that he first met WYATT in the fall of 1940 at the home of the "WYCKS" who lived on 110th Street, one or two blocks east of Amsterdam in New York City. He stated that at the time WYATT had just been chased out of Europe where he had gone on some kind of fellowship he had received from Columbia University.

REINGOLD stated that he knew that JOE WYATT was either a Communist or at least a Fellow Traveler and undoubtedly the man he knew as JOE was a Fellow Traveler in view of his association with WYATT. He also stated that he knew that P was a leftist newspaper and that I. W. STONE was a leftist. He also advised that W. L. was a leftist but advised that if Russia had not been on our side he could not have talked with anyone who was a leftist. REINGOLD seemed to justify his actions in talking with these people at that time because of the fact that the United States was making every effort to get along with the leftist element in this country.

REINGOLD stated that his disagreements with his mother-in-law, ELIZABETH ROSS, stemmed from the fact that her attitude regarding the Russian invasion of Finland was the opposite of his. He stated that he was very much opposed to this invasion while she was pro-Russian. He felt that ELIZABETH ROSS was converted to Communism by J. WYATT, a veteran of the Spanish International Brigade, who came here from Spain and lived with Mrs. ROSS. He added that WYATT was an organizer for the Communist Party and on one of his recent trips to New York City he saw WYATT and that WYATT advised him that he, WYATT, expects to take a trip to the West Coast in the summer of 1947. REINGOLD recalled meeting EDWIN S. SMITH, CORLIS LAURENT and PHILIP WOFFE and others at a party he attended with ELIZABETH ROSS in New York City. He definitely remembers JOE WYATT because he got into an argument with him regarding Russia's participation in the Pacific end of the war.

REINGOLD stated that he had attended parties in 1940, mostly on Sunday, at the home of WILLIAM L. WYATT. Other persons attending these parties were WILLIAM L. WYATT, WYATT and WYATT. He believed that WYATT might have been HENRIETTA WYATT. He stated that

HINCHLEY was formerly employed by the Railroad Retirement Board and that the American Red Cross and at one time head of the American Youth Congress and closely associated with JOE NORTH and VIVIAN HINCHLEY, who is NORTH's wife.

During the interview HINCHLEY was asked what conclusions he would make regarding a person who associated with the type of people he had been associating with and who had been affiliated with various organizations which had been considered Communist front organizations and he stated that if he had to make a classification of himself he would call himself a "misguided liberal and possibly a Communist".

On April 13, 1947, while under physical surveillance, HINCHLEY was observed to meet HARRY MAGDOFF and LOUIE BELL at the corner of 15th Street and New York Avenue, as they were returning from lunch. They walked from 15th Street to the State Department Building, where HINCHLEY parted from MAGDOFF and BELL. Upon questioning, HINCHLEY stated that he knew MAGDOFF when he was employed at the War Production Board and added that JIM HARRIS, a former neighbor at Tauxemont, had told him that MAGDOFF had left the Department of Commerce and was now employed by the New Council of American Business. He stated that BELL was employed by the Bureau of the Budget. At the time he volunteered no further information concerning these persons.

At the conclusion of the interview on April 22, 1947, HINCHLEY was asked if he would sign a statement regarding his association with persons connected with this case and he agreed to sign a statement prepared either by himself or the interviewing Agents. Subsequently a statement was prepared and he returned to the Washington Field Office on the morning of April 23, 1947, and signed a prepared statement in which he made certain minor changes. This statement was forwarded to the Bureau by letter dated April 23, 1947.

When HINCHLEY returned to the Washington Field Office on the morning of April 23, 1947, he gave the following additional information:

He stated that JOE NORTH came to Washington when he, HINCHLEY, lived on H Street in October, 1940, and during his visits to Washington he saw many people. On one occasion he called HINCHLEY's wife, VIVIAN, and came to the HINCHLEY home for dinner. He stated that he knew NORTH was in Washington in 1931 covering the Veterans Bonus March for a magazine with the idea that a revolution was going to break out in Washington, D. C. at that time, and to elude any special agents who might be following or looking for him, NORTH did not come from New York on the train but flew down on a plane. HINCHLEY voluntarily offered his services to help uncover any other members or groups connected with instant case and even suggested that he might make an effort to place himself where he could come in contact with JOE NORTH to see if NORTH would try to introduce him to someone else who is still active in espionage work. He added that in the event he was ever contacted again by anyone seeking information, he would immediately contact the nearest FBI Office.

JOHN HATCH advised that the reason for his present predicament could be based on two mistakes he had made; namely, a bad marriage and the fact that he always took an abstract view of things; and he expects to pay for these mistakes either directly or indirectly the rest of his life.

In his association with HARRY AD, he stated that he had heard AD make very critical remarks against Russia but cannot understand the company he continues to keep. JOHN HATCH would not elaborate on these remarks concerning AD. Regarding ROBERT GUY WRIGHT, JOHN HATCH stated that he did not believe WRIGHT was a Communist; however, he was an extreme liberal and he associates with questionable people. He stated that ROBERT GUY WRIGHT was not and has never been a Communist. However, he has a brother who participates in front organizations. He could not recall WRIGHT's brother's first name.

Regarding JOHN HATCH's membership in the American Veterans Committee, he offered to attend the meetings of this organization and try to obtain the names of those members in the AVC who voted against the ousting of Communists. He stated that if he were successful in getting these names he would turn them over to the Washington Field Office. JOHN HATCH also suggested that perhaps the Bureau could use his services upon the return of ROBERT GUY WRIGHT to this country.

Upon the conclusion of this interview, JOHN HATCH was asked if he would advise this office when he changes his address or job and he stated that he would be very glad to do so.

On April 24, 1947, JOHN HATCH contacted Special Agent WILLIAM COFF HATCH by telephone and stated that he had again received a request from the Atomic Energy Commission to submit his application for employment with that organization and that he would like to have a representative of the Atomic Energy Commission talk with Agent COFF HATCH so he could be apprised of HATCH's background. JOHN HATCH was advised that under no circumstances could information be given to anyone at the Atomic Energy Commission unless the Commission had requested such an investigation to be made by the FBI and that this would have to come through official channels. In this regard JOHN HATCH stated that he would not file his application with the Atomic Energy Commission.

Following is a copy of signed statement obtained from JOHN HATCH on April 26, 1947:

"I, WILLIAM HATCH, voluntarily make the following statement to WILLIAM COFF HATCH, Special Agents and KENNETH A. CORBETT, whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of

"Investigation. No force, threats or duress have been used to induce me to make this statement. I have been informed that it may be used in Court against me.

"I was born in New York City on October 25, 1917. I was employed in the War Production Board of the U. S. Government from approximately February, 1942 until April, 1944, when I entered the U. S. Navy.

"I first became acquainted with JOE NORTH, Editor of 'New Masses' magazine due to the fact that he lived next door to my mother-in-law, Mrs. ELIZABETH MOOS, in New York. During visits to my mother-in-law's home I saw NORTH at times when he called at my mother-in-law's house. Sometime during the winter of 1942 NORTH introduced me and my wife, LIL, to a man whom I know only as 'JOHN'. I have forgotten the last name by which he was introduced. This introduction occurred during a luncheon in the vicinity of 4th Avenue and 31st Street, New York City. Subsequently, during the winter and spring of 1942 my wife, LIL, and I had dinner at a place I believe was Schrafts Restaurant at 4th Avenue and 31st Street, New York City, with the John to whom JOE NORTH had introduced me, and a woman whom JOHN introduced as LIL and whom I believed to be JOHN's wife. During this meeting JOHN intimated to me that he was writing a book about the potentialities of United States 'war production' and we discussed various aspects of war production problems in this country, having some discussion in particular regarding statements being made at that time by HUTCHINSON and other high Government officials in reference to the amount of war material that should be produced during the year 1942. JOHN seemed to doubt that the United States would live up to these predictions while I took the opposite point of view. JOHN seemed to be very interested in my point of view and suggested that he would like to talk to me again when I was in New York. I told him that I did not go to New York regularly and at that point LIL suggested that she would like to see me when she came to Washington inasmuch as she went there frequently in connection with her work.

"Throughout my association with LIL, I was under the impression that she was a reporter for a newspaper. I gave LIL my office and home telephone numbers. JOHN gave me the impression that he too would be interested in any background information or guidance which I gave to LIL in connection with what she described as her newspaper

"reporting". He said it would assist him in the preparation of his book. Sometime between two weeks and two months after this dinner in New York with JCF and M L F, I was contacted by telephone in Washington by M L F. At first I did not recall who she was and asked her "Helen who?" She said, "M L F JCF's GF" and mentioned the dinner in New York. I then remembered her and agreed to meet her on the corner of 7th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue or 11th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. After this first meeting I recall meeting her from five to six times altogether at Helen's Drug store at 11th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., a cafeteria in that same vicinity, the Mellon Art Gallery and the corner of 7th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W. On at least one of these meetings I believe I was accompanied by RUTH S. J. JCF, whom I will discuss later in this statement.

"During these meetings with M L F she asked questions and was particularly interested in the same things JCF had discussed with me at the dinner in New York. She was interested in the control of raw materials, that is, how raw materials were to be channeled away from less important uses into the most important uses. She was specifically interested in methods of 'priorities control', the 'production requirement plan' and the 'controlled materials plan'. I told her a great deal about methods of materials control, explaining them in as much detail as I knew and I also gave her press releases and other information regarding these plans. I recall that during that period of time great effort was being made by the War Production Board to familiarize manufacturers and other persons concerned with the various aspects of these plans. During these meetings I was quite cautious about security rules and in my discussions with M L F confined myself to public information. I did not have access to secret information although I did have access to some confidential material.

"In addition to discussing potential war production various newspaper articles came into the discussion and on some occasions I could confirm or deny as the case might be the truth or accuracy of some particular article. I recall one article which stated that the United States would not produce the President's goal of 125,000 airplanes during that year by a wide margin. M L F questioned me

"about this article. She seemed to be in doubt as to whether or not the United States could produce that number of airplanes. In this instance I said that I was considerably more optimistic than the writer of the article and that I felt it was technically possible to produce almost that number of planes, if the Army and Navy did not decide they would prefer less planes and more of something else. We also discussed articles concerning various personalities in the news, particularly news items relating to persons employed by the War Production Board and I advised "L.I." that certain War Production Board officials were doing an excellent job for the war effort and consequently should not be criticized by "L.I.". I recall that at various times I gave "L.I." scraps of paper on which were written the correct spelling of names of persons we were discussing and their titles in the War Production Board. I also recall that in these discussions "L.I." frequently took notes. I did not consider this unusual inasmuch as I considered her a newspaper reporter.

"I contacted "L.I." on only one occasion in New York after the initial introduction to her. She had previously given me a telephone number and asked me to contact her when I was in New York. At Christmas in 1942 "L.I." gave me and my wife, "...", a Christmas present consisting of a necktie and a handkerchief. She never gave me any money nor did she ever offer to pay my expenses on the trips to New York. I recall giving her money consisting of a nickel or a dime on several occasions in Washington in payment for copies of the DAILY WORKER and "L.I.". I also loaned her a dollar on one occasion but she later repaid me.

"On one occasion "L.I." asked me some question about South America and I told her I didn't know anything about South America but suggested that EDWARD E. ROBERTS, who worked at the office of Inter-American Affairs, might be able to provide her with this information. Subsequently, I believe I arranged for "L.I." to be introduced to ROBERTS or introduced him to her myself. I do not recall which. I do remember having lunch with "L.I." and ROBERTS on one occasion and may have been accompanied by ROBERTS on some occasions when I met "L.I." in Washington. I never accompanied ROBERTS to any meeting with "L.I." in New York.

"These contacts extended over a period of the winter of 1942 until, as I recall, the spring of 1943 or possibly later. I have not been contacted by "L.I." or by

"any person I had reason to believe was associated with
 I I since my entry into the U. S. Navy.

A photograph has been exhibited to me by Special
 Agents CORNELISON, J ILS and CORPATE, which I have identi-
 fied as being that of the person I knew and referred to as
 I I I

"I have read the above statement, consisting of
 five pages and have made some additions and corrections
 which I have initialed. To the best of my knowledge and
 belief, this statement with the corrections, is true and
 accurate.

/s/ William . Remington

"Witnessed:

William A. Cornelison
 Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Oscar L. Sells
 Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation"

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

File No: 65-56402
Sec 125

Re: Wm Remington

Date: 11-78
(month/year)

[illegible]



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington Field Office
Room 1706, U. S. Department
of Justice Building
Washington 25, D. C.



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE NO. _____

June 23, 1947

CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

RE: GREGORY
ESPIONAGE - R

G. I. R. S.

Dear Sir:

Reference teletype from New York to the Director and Washington Field dated June 20, 1947.

The following is a list of the present addresses of subjects in this case as of June 21, 1947:

FRANK COE

1918 N. Roosevelt
Falls Church, Va.
(office) Room 913
1818 H Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

EDWARD FITZGERALD

2209 Observatory Place
Washington, D. C.

HAROLD GLASSER

5410 Cathedral Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
(office) Treasury Room 3439

BELA & SONIA GOLD

3416 10th Place, S. E.
Washington, D. C.

ALGER HISS

3210 P Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. JUN 28 1947

IRVING KAPLAN

3354 Martha Custis Drive
Alexandria, Virginia

DUNCAN LEE

1522 31st Street, N. W.
(office) Tower Building
Washington, D. C.

63 JUL 3 1947

Director, FBI
RE: GREGORY
ESPIONAGE - R
June 23, 1947
LGZ:BR 100-17493

SOLOMON LISCHINSKY

2002 B Fort Davis Drive, S.E.
Washington, D. C.

HARRY MAGDOFF

c/o Mrs. Carl Weinstein
Peekskill, N. Y.
Crompond, P. O., N. Y.
(office) New Council of American Business
237 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

ROBERT MILLER

3223 Northampton
Washington, D. C.

P. BERNARD NORTMAN

411 Brook Drive
Falls Church, Virginia
(office) Room 187 State Department
17th and Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D. C.

VICTOR PERLO

c/o Menaker
Lake Duel Road
Great Barrington, Massachusetts

RUTH RIFKIN

3665 38th Street, N. W.
Hancock Hall, McLean Gardens
Washington, D. C.

WILLIAM REEDINGTON

1717 Riggs Place, N. W.
(office) Room 63 State Department
Washington, D. C.

ALLAN ROSENBERG

6955 Brooks Lane
Brookmont, Maryland
(office) 1822 Jefferson Place
Washington, D. C.

N. G. & HELEN SILVERMASTER

Harvey Cedars, New Jersey
N.E. corner - 84th Street & Ocean Ave.

WILLIAM TAYLOR

3120 51st Street, N. W.
(office) International Monetary Fund
Room 517
Washington, D. C.

Director, FBI
RE: GREGORY
ESPIONAGE - R
June 23, 1947
LGZ:ER 100-17493

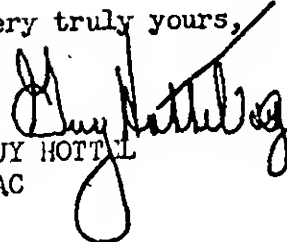
WILLIAM L. ULLMANN

DONALD WHEELER

Harvey Cedars, New Jersey
N.E. corner 34th St. & Ocean Ave.

c/o Mrs. J. B. Lukes
1226 Warren Place
Seattle, Washington.

Very truly yours,


GUY HOTTEL
SAC

CC - New York (SPECIAL DELIVERY)

LGZ:ER
100-17493

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. LAED *LAED*
 FROM : J. P. Coyne *JPC*
 SUBJECT: GREGORY ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: July 11, 1947

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Coffey _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Carson _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. Mumford _____
 Mr. Jones _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Gandy _____

There is attached hereto a list of subjects who knew Informant Gregory under her aliases, "Isabel Hayes," "Helen," "Helen Johnson," and "Joan." This list was compiled by the New York Office as a result of an interview had with Informant Gregory on April 11, 1947; and was turned over to Supervisor Floyd Jones by the New York Office while in New York on that date.

The Washington Field Office has been furnished a copy of this list. The enclosure is being placed in file as a matter of record.

Enclosure
 FLJ:bb

RECORDED 65-56402-2659
 INDEXED
 JUL 16 1947

RECEIVED
 68 JUL 21 1947

Subjects Who Knew Gregory as "Isabel Hayes"

Ruth Rifkin
Helen Tenney (later as "Helen")

Subjects Who Knew Gregory as "Helen"

John J. Abt
Abe Brothman
Edward Fitzgerald
Maurice Halperin
J. Julius Joseph
Charles Kramer
Duncan Lee
Harry Magdoff
Robert T. Miller III
Willard Z. Park
Victor Perlo
Bernard Redmont
W. W. Remington
Allan R. Rosenberg
A. George Silverman (as Helen Johnson)
Donald Wheeler

Subjects Who Knew Gregory By Her True Name

Mary Price
John H. Reynolds
Ray Elson
N. Gregory Silvermaster
Helen Silvermaster
Ludwig Ullman
Earl Browder
Mildred Price
P. Bernard Nortman

Subject Who Knew Gregory as "Joan"

Joseph B. Gregg

Subjects Whom Gregory Never Met

Schlomer Adler
Cedric Belfrage
Woodrow W. Borah
Norman C. Bursler
Lauchlin Currie
Harold Glasser
Bela Gold
Sonia Gold
Michael Greenberg
Irving Kaplan
Sol Lischinsky
George Perazich
Peter C. Rhodes
Wm. Henry Taylor
Dr. Abraham Weinstein
Harry D. White

65-56402-2657
ENCLOSURE

File No: 65-56402

FD-503 (2-18-77)

Re:

Date: 11-78
(month/year)

FBI/DOJ

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington Field Division, Room 1706
Washington, D. C.
June 13, 1947

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

Re: ^①GREGORY
ESPIONAGE - R
^②P. BERNARD NORTHMAN

Dear Sir:

On May 17, 1947, the Bureau advised that the Bureau had been requested by the State Department to place NORTHMAN

[REDACTED] It was pointed out that the request had specifically stated that any contacts of subject with [REDACTED] or WILLIAM REMINGTON would be of particular interest.

COPIES DESTROYED 11/2/47

RECORDED
INDEXED

EX-29

50 AUG 1 1947

2684

SAC, New York

July 17, 1947

Director, FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

RECORDED

INDEXED

(Mrs. Ann Remington)

596

You will recall that Gregory stated that she became acquainted with William Walter Remington and his wife, whom she referred to as "Sling," some time in 1943. Gregory said she had dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Remington and Jacob Golos in New York City. Thereafter, Gregory contacted Remington who was then employed with the War Production Board in Washington, D. C. Gregory stated that all contacts were made in Washington from 1942 until the early part of 1944, when Remington was drafted into the United States Navy. During this period Remington furnished Gregory with scraps of paper upon which he had scribbled information concerning tests made of airplanes and other data concerning high octane gasoline and information relating to the aircraft production field. Remington copied this material from reports and other information that came into his possession through conversations and with government officials and other individuals whom he would see during the normal course of his official duties. During one of these conversations Remington told Gregory about a new process that had been developed for the manufacture of synthetic rubber. Gregory also stated that Remington was a dues paying Communist Party member and on her visits to Washington she would attempt to obtain from Remington his regular dues. Also according to Gregory, Remington introduced her to Bernard S. Redmont in 1943, and Redmont later furnished Gregory with confidential information.

Information has recently been received through a highly confidential source available to the Washington Field Office to the effect that the Remingtons are having domestic difficulties and that they are presently separated pending divorce proceedings. It is known that recently Mrs. Remington's attorney forbade her from seeing her husband or allowing him to visit her or the children upon week ends, and has instructed that all contacts between her and her husband be made through their respective attorneys. These same sources have advised that Mrs. Remington's attorney has placed a physical surveillance on Mr. Remington in order to obtain evidence sufficient to establish a divorce action in court.

RECORDED

165-56402-5

Having in mind the above facts, it may be considered advisable and appropriate to conduct an interview with Mrs. Remington to obtain, if possible, an admission concerning her activities and the activities of her husband in connection with this case. There is the obvious possibility, however, that Mrs. Remington may use the fact of investigation to her own benefit in connection with her contemplated divorce from Remington, and it is also possible that Remington could conceivably make use of the fact of inquiry from Mrs. Remington concerning this matter in a manner to that in which it could be used by Mrs. Remington. It is therefore believed desirable that this situation be brought to the attention of the New York Office and Mr. Quinn, handling this matter for the Department before the July 17, 1947, to determine whether or not they desire her interviewed. In the event

(FL 12)

HBF:10

AUG 12 1947

JUL 22 PM '47

SAC, New York

597

they instruct that she be interviewed, the interview should be handled by those same Agents of the Washington Field Office who interviewed William Walter Remington on a previous occasion since they will be aware of his attitude and the facts and information furnished by him. If such an interview is authorized by Mr. Donegan and Mr. Quinn, it should be handled in accordance with previous Bureau instructions pertaining to other interviews had in this case as set out in Bureau letter dated April 4, 1947. This matter should be handled promptly and the Bureau and the Washington Field Office advised of the decision of Mr. Donegan and Mr. Quinn.

cc - Washington

NY 0 Rept. - 7-23-47

NY 65-14681

NY 65-14681

✓ As to the background of HELEN SCOTT, it is ^{Redacted} known she has been in close contact with BERNARD REMONT and his wife, JOAN, and also with WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, who are subjects of an important investigation in the Washington Field.

65-56402-2698

changed to 100-355021-X

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

File No: 65-56402
See 127

Re: Sam Remington

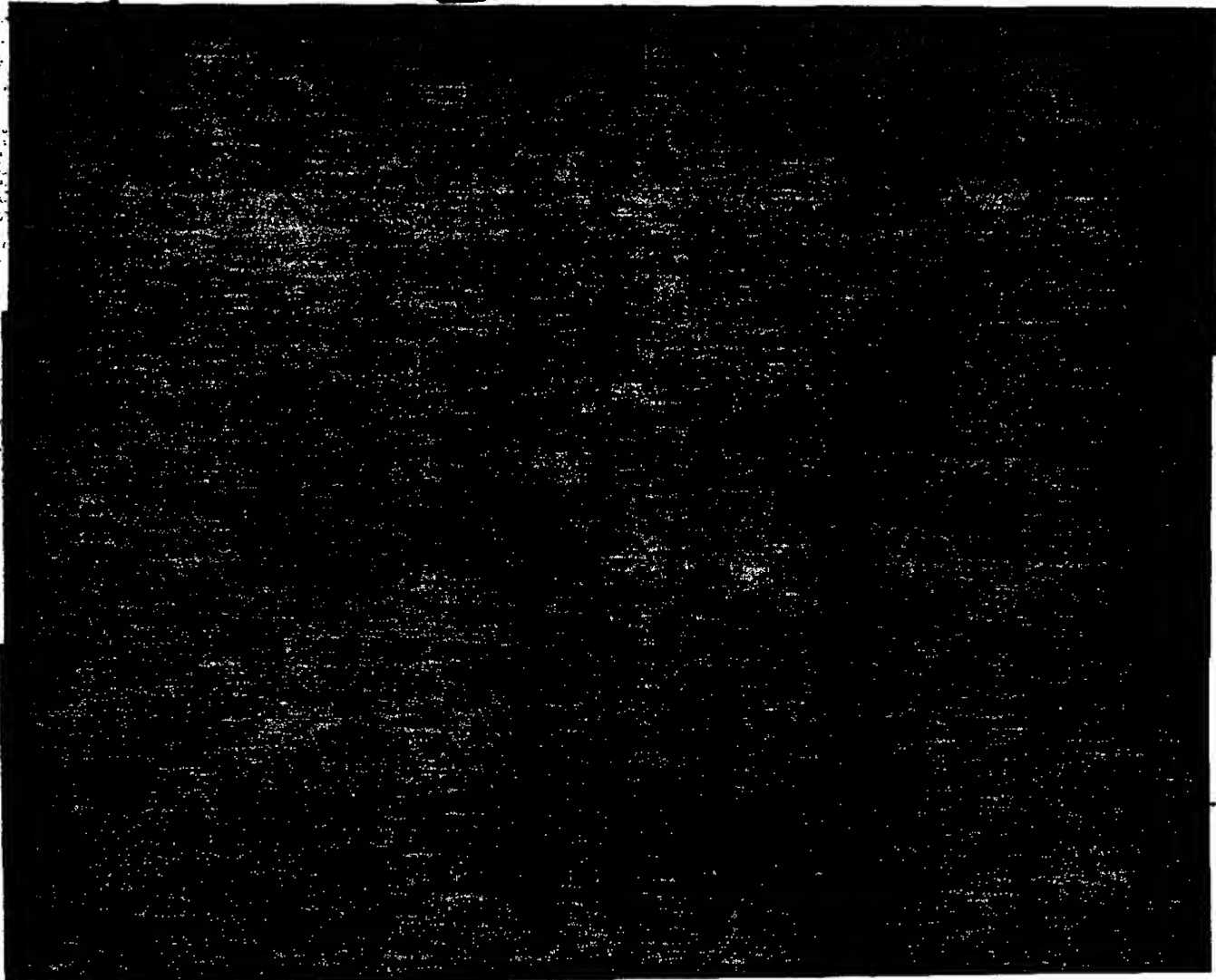
Date: 11-78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
2772	9/2/47	Summary	6	3	b-7-C
2773	9/4/47	NY Teletype	1	0	b-3, Rule (6)(e)
2775	9/3/47	NY Teletype	1	0	b-3, Rule (6)(e)
2784	8/28/47	NY Teletype	1	0	b-3, Rule (6)(e)
2798	7/31/47	NY Teletype	1	0	b-3, Rule (6)(e)
2801	8/12/47	SAC WFO Memo	3	3	b-2
2801	9/3/47	Memo to SAC WFO	1	1	b-2

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Alexandria, Va.
September 2, 1947

[REDACTED] LIBRARY CONTINUED



9:40 PM

✓ BILL TEL LAGTON to ANNE WASHINGTON. BILL asks if she got his note. She did and the answer is no, she doesn't care to go to dinner. As for taking the kids, she will call him back after she hears from her lawyer, MR. BENNETT. BILL says he got a check from BOB DAVENPORT for \$500 and will send her \$250 of it. If there is a release paper to sign, BOB will bring it to ANN. BILL will be out Saturday at 9 AM.

JRB

65-56402-2772

138

Alexandria, Va.
September 2, 1947

SUMMARY CONTINUED

[REDACTED]

12:55PM

Mr. TROUSKY to Mr. STENSON concerning Bill. Mr. STENSON desire to take her and the children to dinner tonight. and tells him of BILL's call this morning. MR. STENSON tells her that BILL accepted her "no" answer and did not press the point to just let it go.

JED

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Alexandria, Va.
September 2, 1947

SUMMARY

CI-426

7:15 pm
CI-437

DOTTY _____ to ANN REMINGTON to invite ANN over for dinner tomorrow night. ANN will be able to make it. DOTTY lives at 1734 P St. N.W.

GLZ

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field
 SUBJECT: JUSTIFICATION FOR CONTINUATION OF TECHNICAL OR MICROPHONE SURVEILLANCE

DATE: August 12, 1947

RE: Title

GREGORY

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON

Character of Case ESPIONAGE - R

Field Office Washington Field Office

Symbol Number

Type of Surveillance: (Technical or
Microphone) Technical

1. Subject's name and address:

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
 11 Tauxemont Road
 Alexandria, Virginia

2. Location of technical operation:

1119 North Pitt Street
 Alexandria, Virginia

3. Dates of initial authorization and installation:

Authorized November 19, 1945
 Installed December 8, 1945

4. Previous and other installations on the same subject (with dates and places):

None

COPIES DESTROYED

5. Specific valuable information obtained since previous report with indication of specific value of each item and what use was made of each item of information involved:

During the past 60 days this surveillance has failed to provide any information pertinent to this investigation. Subject and his wife are separated and there is no indication that there will be a reconciliation which would result in subject's return to his former residence.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

EX-34

165-56402-2801
1 SEP 9 1947HANDLED BY
FBI DEPT.Jill
9/28/47

WFO
9-3
SAC

- 68
6. Could above information have been obtained from other sources and by other means?

No

7. Has security factor changed since installation?

No

8. Any request for the surveillance by outside agency (give name, title and agency):

No

9. Manpower and costs involved:

Maintained at a regularly established plant.

10. Remarks (By SAC):

Inasmuch as it does not appear that REMINGTON will return to his former home and since it does not appear feasible to establish a technical surveillance at his present address, 1717 Riggs Pl., N.W., it is suggested that the technical surveillance at 11 Tauxemont Road, Alexandria, Va. be discontinued.

11. Remarks (added at Seat of Government):

12. Recommendation by Assistant Director:

Since Remington is separated from his wife and no longer resides at 11 Tauxemont Road, Alexandria, Virginia, it is recommended that this technical surveillance be discontinued as it covers that address. The activities of Mrs. Remington revealed through this surveillance have been unproductive.

De jrc/13

13. Recommendation by the Assistants to the Director:

sh

*6/6
1/11*

100-17493

WHL:MB

66
SAC, Washington

September 3, 1947

Director, FBI

TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE
WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
ESPIONAGE - R

EX-34 65-56402-2801

In accordance with your suggestion contained in Form FD-143, dated August 12, 1947, the technical surveillance being maintained on Remington should be discontinued as soon as possible.

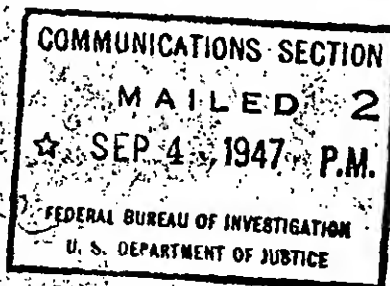
When this action is taken the time and date of discontinuance should be furnished to the Bureau.

JDD/de

G.I.R. 1

DECLASSIFIED BY 4842
ON 9-17-77

LEP/bia



SEP 4 11 28 AM '47
RECEIVED
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
SEP 4 9 47 AM '47

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

SEP 19 1947

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

File No: 65-56402
Sec 129

Re:

Wm Remington

Date: 11-18
(month/year)

[illegible]

213 3

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FILE NO.

100-17493

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 6/30/47	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/1 - 5/15/47	REPORT MADE BY LAMBERT G. ZANDER
TITLE NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER with aliases et al			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

107-116

SOURCE OF FACTS:

~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

16338

[REDACTED]

TOA's present address is 1717 Riggs Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.

INDEXED

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2 - New York
3 - Washington Field

152 MAR 1948

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
56462	72849
[Handwritten signatures and stamps]	

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Page</u>
[REDACTED]	4
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WFO 17493

RE: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON

The results of a mail cover placed on the subject's residence at 1717 Riggs Place failed to develop any information concerning REMINGTON.

X Confidential Informant [REDACTED] has failed to develop any information pertinent to the investigation of subject REMINGTON from May 1st to 15th, inclusive. REMINGTON's present address is 1717 Riggs Place, N. W., phone number Metropolitan 4070. His business address is the Economic Advisor's Council, Executive Office of the President, Room 63, Old State Department Building at 17th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.; telephone Executive 3300, extension 327.

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

File No: 65-16402
56130

Wm Remington

Date:

(month/year)

[illegible]

OF INVESTIGATION

ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

FILE NO. 100-17493

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 9/9/47	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/16/47 to 8/1/47	REPORT MADE BY LAMBERT G. ZANDER LGZ:JAG
TITLE NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER with aliases et al			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

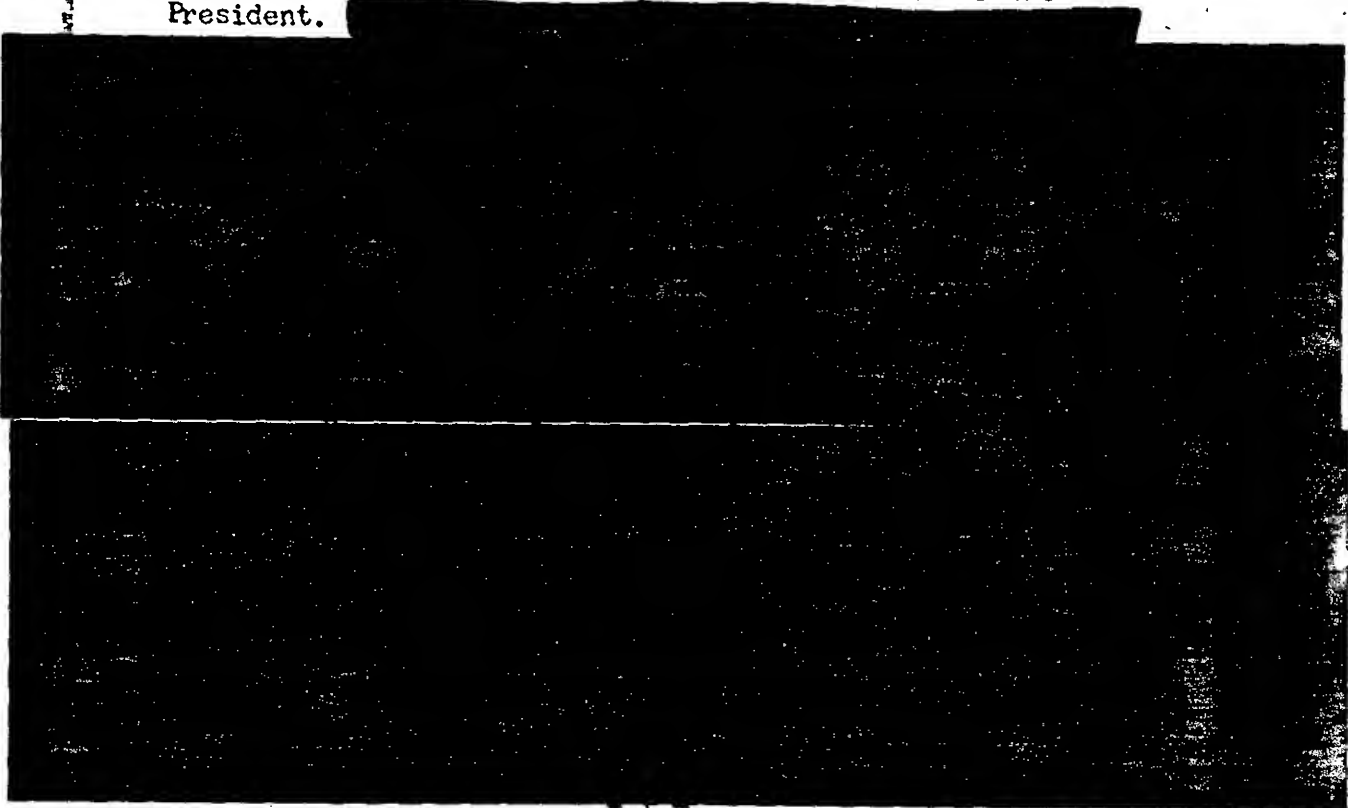
WILLIAM W. REMLINGTON continued employment

<p>APPROVED FOR RELEASE</p> <p style="font-size: 2em; transform: rotate(-10deg);"><i>[Signature]</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">PART I</p> <p>COPIES OF THIS REPORT</p> <p>1 - Bureau</p> <p>2 - New York</p> <p>3 - Washington</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</p> <p style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">2850</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RECORDED INDEXED</p>
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WFO 100-17493

with Economic Affairs Council, Executive Offices of the
President.



REFERENCE: 65-56402. Report of Special Agent LAMBERT G.
ZANDER dated June 30, 1947, at Washington,
D. C.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

007180

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WRENINGTON, WILLIAM WALTER



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Re: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON

The following investigation for the period May 16, 1947 through July 31, 1947 is reported by Special Agent William H. Larr:

MAIL COVER

The mail cover which is currently maintained on subject's residence, 1717 Riggs Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. produced only two pieces of mail of possible interest during this period:

<u>Postmark</u>	<u>From</u>
July 7, 1947 Washington, D. C.	American Veterans Committee, Chapter 1, 808 17th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
July 22, 1947 Washington, D. C.	American Veterans Committee, Chapter 1, 808 17th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

On July 30, 1947, Confidential Informant [REDACTED] reported that VERA VINOGRADOV (apparently the wife of DEITRI I. VINOGRADOV, Assistant Director of the Bureau of Standards) spoke to ANN REMINGTON and inquired if ANN could assist at a community affair during the first week in September. ANN refused stating that her plans were too uncertain.

During the period covered by this report, no real information of a pertinent nature has been received concerning subject WILLIAM REMINGTON.

[REDACTED] states that subject and his wife continue their separation and divorce proceedings. REMINGTON continues to reside at 1717 Riggs Place, N. W. where he maintains a room. His telephone number is Metropolitan 4070. His business address is the Economic Affairs Counsel, Executive Officer of the President, Room 63, Old State Department, 17th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Telephone extension 327.

PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE

During the period covered by this report no physical surveillance was conducted on this subject.

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

File No: 65-56402 Re: Wm Remington
Sec 132

Date: 11-78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
2930	11/2/47	D.M. Ladd Memo w/enc	14	8	b-7-C
2949	11/6/47	SAC WFO Memo	3	3	
2956	11/14/47	SAC WFO Memo	1	1	b-2
2959	11/19/47	SAC WFO Memo	1	1	
2964	11/14/47	Ny Rpt - SA Halabos	36	0	b-3, Rule (6)(e), b-7-C

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: November 2, 1947

FROM : Mr. D. M. LADD

SUBJECT: GREGORY CASE
ESPIONAGE - R.
(P. Bernard Norton)

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

Reference is made to the attached article which appeared in the Sunday edition of the Washington Post dated November 2, 1947, entitled, "Security Firing Case History Given." This article described the methods used by the State Department and the Bureau to rid the State Department of persons believed to be disloyal or had security risks. It outlines the case of an individual who was dismissed from a State Department position without revealing his name. The article stated that the disclosure of what happened to him came entirely from documents which were quoted and which it stated contained in part his own statements and that others are from State Department sources or from a State Department hearing.

The article stated that in the summer of 1946, the Bureau put two Agents on him and kept close watch on his "daily comings and going for eight months." It was stated that they took a picture of him one day as he crossed the street with a woman employee in the office where he was at the time. Subsequently, it stated that they showed the picture to his wife in his presence.

He is also a known contact of another subject, William Walter Remington.

FLJ:wma

This serial was reviewed in connection with the Rosenberg Case and p. 2, 3, 4, 8 are unclassified
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File
11-3

Case History of a 'Bad Risk'

Man Fired by State Department Given No Inkling of Charges

By Bert Andrews

Copyright, 1947, N. Y. Herald Tribune

A detailed description was obtained yesterday of the methods used by the State Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to rid the department of persons believed to be disloyal or bad security risks.

It is the first such description to be published. It deals with the case of one individual who was summarily dismissed from his State Department job.

He was regarded by the department, on the basis of a report from the FBI on the results of eight months of shadowing him, as a bad security risk.

He was not accused of disloyalty.

The name of the individual cannot be revealed because, according to his associates, he is afraid of "reprisals."

They do not say what he means by "reprisals." The description of what happened to this man comes entirely from documents which will be quoted from here.

Some documents contain his own statements. Some are from State Department sources or from a State Department hearing.

Because the State Department has never revealed—even to him—the nature of the charges against him, there is no way for anyone outside the top echelon of the department to know just what he did or is accused of having done.

There is no way for anyone outside the top echelon to know whether the individual is a victim of a "witch hunt" or is a man guilty of offenses that might warrant even greater punishment than dismissal.

This descriptive article, therefore, is not to be construed as criticism or defense of the State Department's action or as criticism or defense of the record of the man involved.

It is, rather, a point-by-point story of how the investigation was conducted by the FBI and of what the State Department did—a story entirely based on documents.

Some inquiries were made at the State Department yesterday in regard to the case dealt with in the documents and other similar cases. Three developments ensued.

First, the State Department takes the stand

that, in such cases it cannot reveal the nature of the charges to the individual concerned, lest it thereby "give away" all that it may have learned about him, and lest it tip the investigators' hand to other persons with whom the individual may have associated.

Second, a State Department source acknowledged that it was entirely conceivable that an entirely innocent man might be made the victim of a frame-up, granting the unlikely possibility that sufficient enemies ganged up on him. The source acknowledged something even more important—that under present procedure, such an innocent man would have no more recourse, no more chance of demanding and getting the charges against him, than would say an individual guilty of disloyalty and violating security.

Third, the department said it would be very glad if some system of review could be established which would insure any accused individual of the right to have a real review made of his case—a review that would satisfy everyone that no violation of civil liberties had been committed.

Some such system may be worked out.

Meanwhile, on the basis of the documents in the one case, here are some of the major things that emerged.

1. The man worked for the Government from February, 1942, to the date he was "severed"—June 23, 1947.
2. He worked successively for the Office of Price Administration, the War Production Board, the Foreign Economic Administration, and the State Department.
3. In late summer of 1946, the Federal Bureau of Investigation put two agents on him. They kept close watch on his "daily comings and goings." They learned the identities of people he talked to. They took a picture of him one day as he crossed the street with a woman employee in the office he was in at the time. Subsequently, they showed the picture to his wife—in his presence.
4. In April, 1947, the agents visited him and his wife. They questioned them closely about their past years and the people they knew. That

See SECURITY, Page 1, Col. 1

ENCLOSURE

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State Aide Fired Without Charges

was to show they showed her the picture.

5. In June, 1947, he was dismissed "without any statement of charges."

6. He was granted a "hearing" in July before four State Department superiors. He was told that it was not in the nature of an appeal, that the case was closed as far as the department was concerned, but that the law did not prohibit his employment by any other agency of the Government.

7. He insists he is not a Communist, as the FBI agents alleged when they called on him, and that his only "association with representatives of foreign powers" was in the course of his official duties at the State Department. (The talk of the FBI men was never formalized in charges.)

8. He feels he is entitled to learn the charges against him and have an opportunity to answer them. He offered, at "the hearing," to send over additional information, and was told to go ahead—"you send it over and we'll slap it in the file."

9. He was denied the right to resign.

10. He was denied the right to see Secretary of State George C. Marshall.

Those are the major undisputed facts.

Affidavit Quoted

The documents from which come the description of how the State Department and the FBI functioned in the case are these:

1. The affidavit given by the man to persons interested in his case. It will be reproduced here in full, save for names.

2. The transcript of the State Department "hearing." It will be reproduced in part.

3. A subsequent affidavit made by the man.

4. A paragraph from a letter by a State Department official to an associate of the man.

The text of the affidavit in which the man tells of his questioning by the FBI and subsequent developments follows in full except for deletion of all names:

"1. On the evening of April 15, 1947, two FBI agents visited my home from 7:30 to 9:30 p. m. and they charged my wife and me with having been members of the Communist Party in Harlem, N. Y., sometime about the year 1935 and further stated that I was a high official. (Note: I had not yet met my wife in 1935.) The charge was also made that we were subsequently transferred to Washington, D. C.

Denied the Charges

"They gave no indication whatsoever as to the source of the information except to say that they knew it from paid informers. I denied the allegation and told them I never had spent time in Harlem except to use the subway when I went to college because at that time I was living in the Bronx.

"Most of the evening was spent in reciting my daily comings and goings for the past eight months since they had followed me. They knew with whom I had lunch, who visited my home and whom I visited. They questioned me about the occasions when I handed material to anyone, which invariably turned out to be my thesis (for a Ph.D. degree).

"They questioned me about whom I met at WPA. I had lunch with him occasionally, visited him once with my family and we attended a concert with him and his wife once. He was one of the persons to whom the FBI saw me give a copy of my dissertation. I was also questioned about whom I got to know only from her correspondence when she was abroad on the mission because I took her place when he was in Japan. Upon her return she visited my house twice; we visited her twice.

"Questions were also asked about whom I knew at college and who was assigned to my division after he was discharged from the Army. I had lunch with him occasionally but never saw him socially.

Helped a Friend

"They asked why I handed a letter to —. It was his own mail from the University of — concerning a position which he subsequently obtained. Since he had no permanent residence in Washington because he was contemplating leaving, he used my home as a mailing address and also stayed with us for a short time, late in the summer of 1946. I worked with him at — (a Government agency).

"I was asked about —. I don't know him at all, having met him only on two occasions, both business meetings attended by other members of the State Department.

"They asked me about a check which they saw me receive from — (whose wife had worked with my wife). I borrowed some money to make an advance payment for nursery school two days before payday. One week later I repaid him and have the cancelled check.

"They accused me of trying to evade them one day at the Social Security building because I went down and up from the second floor to the lunch room twice. I was looking for the two girls whom I had hired to type my thesis. I couldn't find them in their offices, and was told they were in the lunchroom. I ran down there, couldn't find them, dashed up again and then down again, went back and then found them. I never suspected that I was being followed, then or any other time.

"They also photographed me with a girl from the office when she and I crossed the street for coffee. They pulled this picture out and showed it to my wife.

"2. The day following the FBI visit, I reported it to my supervisor — and — offering to resign if this accusation should result in a lack of confidence in me.

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On my way to work that morning I rode with _____ told him about it. He said that based on his long experience as an administrator, I was a dead duck whether innocent or guilty because of the widespread hysteria in Washington at this time.

_____ returned down my offer to resign and assured me of his complete confidence. He consulted with _____ over the phone who was out due to illness and who expressed similar confidence in me. Mr. _____ and Mr. _____ saw _____ in place of _____ who was out. Mr. _____ told them the department would conduct its own investigation, keep _____ informed and if there were any doubt I would have ample opportunity to resign.

"3. The State department security officers examined me for a total of 12 hours at intervals during May and June of 1947. _____ told me to cooperate fully and this I did. They questioned me on my opinions, friends, interests, jobs, associates, etc. I offered them 29 specimens of my published and unpublished writings from 1933 on. Nothing in these interviews appeared to incriminate me in any way. Promoted, Then Fired

"4. During the period from April 15 to June 23, when my job was terminated, the office had so much confidence in me and my ability that steps were taken for my promotion. In the early part of June, I was given a private office, with a staff and secretary, and put in charge of _____

"5. On June 23, 1947, at 5:30 p. m., I was handed a letter by an administrative officer and signed by _____ to the effect that as of that moment my services were terminated in the interest of the United States. Thus I was summarily fired without a hearing or knowledge of charges or accusers.

"6. When I returned the following morning to collect my personal belongings, the administrative officer told _____ to get me out of the office. To this day I have not gained access to my desk to clear out my personal goods.

"7. Reaction among my colleagues and superiors was one of bewilderment, consternation and resentment against the procedure. Messrs. _____ and _____

_____ went to _____ at various times to express confidence in me and to discover the basis for the action and to try to obtain a hearing for me. Nothing ever came of this. I have in my possession copies of letters sent by my colleagues to Messrs. _____ and _____ expressing their confidence in me.

Asked a Hearing

"8. I sent a letter on June 30, 1947, to Mr. _____ protesting the action and asking for a fair hearing. So far I have received no reply.

"9. Shortly after the dismissal, Mr. _____ of the personnel division of the department, telephoned me to appear within a day before a committee of three, including himself, to make a statement. When I asked him what the charges were on which to base the statement, he read me the department's press release. When I appeared before the panel the next day and again asked for the charges, again I heard the press release. They said they would neither ask nor answer questions. I was to say anything I pleased which I believed brought on the action. I spoke for about a half an hour, stating that I was innocent of anything which could reflect on my loyalty. I also requested an interview with Mr. Marshall.

"10. A news article appeared about the next day in The Washington Post in which Mr. Marshall stated that all 10 dismissed persons knew why they were dismissed and that none had appealed to him personally. He was in error on both these points. Editorials in The Washington Post on July 5 and 11 severely criticized the department for the arbitrary dismissal of the 10 persons.

"11. At present I am bending every effort to obtain a hearing. In all my efforts I get at most from responsible members of the department, pious, well-meaning statements about a possible hearing at some vague future time.

Went Before Robinson

The "hearing" to which the man involved referred in his point No. 9, was held on July 2, 1947, before a four-man panel. It was headed by Hamilton Robinson, director of the office of controls of the State Department. On it were three of his subordinates, Arch K. Jean, Saxon Bradford and Thomas E. Hoffman.

Mr. Robinson began by reading State Department press release of June 27, which said:

"The State Department has terminated the services of 10 employees against whom derogatory

information has been developed through investigation. In taking this action, the department followed its policy of dropping employees from its rolls where substantial doubt exists as to their security. In a few of these cases, after administrative considerations entered into the decision to terminate the employees concerned."

Mr. Robinson went on to say that Mr. Blank, as he will be called hereafter, could say anything he wanted for the record since the law did not prohibit his employment by any other Government agency. He emphasized, however, that the proceedings were final as far as the department was concerned. Enough of the subsequent talk at the "hearing" is presented herewith to give the flavor of the proceedings.

Invited a Statement

Mr. Robinson:—"And so we are delighted to listen to any statement that you care to make on that basis."

"Mr. Blank: As I told Mr. Jean when he phoned me yesterday, it is very difficult to make a statement as I am completely bewildered by what it's about. You gentlemen can appreciate that the press release doesn't say very much anyway in any one specific case. I did have the opportunity of being called by the department security people, I think for about 12 hours of detailed questioning at which I believe I supplied most of the information . . .

"I really, frankly don't know what to say, since I don't know what the charges are. The result of these hearings—I don't think anything came out that I would consider to be a charge. I mean, I can make a general statement as to what I think my own loyalty position is. I have no doubt in my own mind as to my own loyalty. I don't think I have ever been tempted in that direction or ever committed any act that would be considered disloyal to the Government. I have never jeopardized the security of the department or the Government.

Unquestioned for Five Years

"I came down here over five years ago to work for the Government to help the war effort. I found the kind of work that I was interested in; the encouragement I got from my superiors, in other jobs and my present one, indicated their willingness to see me continue and at no time did any question ever arise as to my loyalty.

"In the middle of the war, not

only did I handle production data, but I handled design data of not only the contemporary aircraft, but of future aircraft. I think I was cleared by G-2. I have never been questioned by anybody. I was cleared by FEA. Have always been cleared, so that I have no idea of anything concrete.

"So you do have this detailed knowledge of what I have done in the past. I don't know whether I brought the attention of the department or whether they had the information themselves, as to the fact that—I forget the date, about two months ago—the FBI visited me and I gave the department all the details, but there was nothing concrete brought out in any of that information. I thought I had satisfied every question they brought up."

Mr. Robinson: "Well, we realize the difficulty you are in. On the other hand, I'd suggest that you might think back over your own career and perhaps in your own mind delve into some of the factors that have gone into your career which you think might have been subject to question, and see what they are and see whether you'd like to explain or make any statement with regard to any of them—that is about the best I can do as far as helping you along that line."

Recalls No Incident

Mr. Blank: "Well, as you appreciate, I have been thinking about anything in my career in the past that could be subject to question and I, frankly, don't see anything. I think there is something going on in Washington which the FBI is interested in of which I have no idea. I have heard they have seen from 40 to 50 people. They are after something, they questioned me in detail about certain people I knew, people I had worked with, mainly, at FEA and WPB. What they are after I don't know. There is something that is bothering them and I am bewildered by what they are

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think might have been involved." Mr. Blank: "It's very difficult. I mean, I once helped edit a pamphlet on 'What Price Milk?' which criticized milk companies for their large profits. My whole career has been in teaching and working. It is extremely difficult for me to make any statement. I wish you gentlemen could help me by asking questions. I realize you are tied down by a law." Cites Rumor

Mr. Jean: "You mentioned that you were associated, through a car club, with some people."

Mr. Blank: "Well, I don't know. I am not associated. I don't know whether they came out of a car club. They asked me about certain people I worked with at FEA. There is a rumor going through Washington that they are after Treasury people and people who worked on the so-called 'Morgenthau Plan.' I am just in the dark about this. I wish somebody would tell me what it is about. I don't mean—I am just bewildered about this whole thing. Perhaps there are some people I have met and know, whose reputations aren't exactly the best, according to certain people, but there is nothing in my actions toward them or toward anything else that would indicate any question of loyalty or anything that I can see. I mean, my very work in the department should be some indication of that."

"As I understand it, nobody whom I have worked with or worked for has been called in on this. . . . I have worked on the program and they gave me the job of programming it. I was the one who prepared the first material on the stuff. They took my material. They know exactly what I have done since I have been in this department, and I am positive they are willing to testify as to that. They are as mystified as I am about it. My reaction has been completely in accord with what our Government has been doing. Not only that, but working day and night toward those ends. The FBI followed me and they admitted that they had to come Saturdays and Sundays and nights. They were a little disturbed about my working on these programs."

Mr. Jean: "You say you number

among your friends people who are frowned upon by others?"

Mr. Blank: "Well, I don't know whether they are frowned upon. The investigation brought out that I knew somebody whom I see occasionally, who works for Russian war relief. But I knew him because we lived in the same house. I knew many other people in the same house and I gave the names of other people whom I saw more often than I saw him. As I pointed out to these people, it is not a question of the few people certain

See SECURITY, Page 5, Column 1.

after. Perhaps there is something going on. I feel if there is, I am outside the picture.

"By some accident or quirk, I have worked with some of these people whom I didn't even see socially. I happened to get into a car club with somebody the question came up about. I am at a loss to go into any detail. They accused me . . . of being a Communist, but, as I pointed out to the security people, I have denied that point. There was no evidence raised. I admitted that when I went to . . . , when I taught there, I attended all kinds of meetings that were held on the campus, but never joined any organization."

A Personal Disaster

"The security people made me swear by that fact under oath, that I was not a Communist nor was I affiliated to a long list of organizations which they asked me questions about. All I know is that this action taken is—well, the punishment doesn't fit the alleged crime. I mean, I don't know whether you gentlemen realize what you have done to me, not you personally, but what the department has done—completely blackballed me from earning a living in the future. I don't know where to turn."

Mr. Robinson: "I think you can be assured that the department was not unaware of those aspects of it."

Mr. Blank: "On what basis has the department done something like that, without even telling me? I am just bewildered about it. I am trying to be as frank as I possibly can."

Mr. Robinson: "The only way I can suggest helping you is that you just go ahead and spill your feelings about all the things you might

people may have something about, each, which I believed would but it is a question of all the people I know that should be taken into consideration. But, apparently, the interest is just for the few who are not thought of well and I don't know why these people aren't.

"Mrs. —, I think they questioned me a lot about her—I knew her because she was in the office and came to my suite once or twice and I was in her house once or twice; it was a purely social thing. Why they questioned me about her, I don't know."

"They questioned me about giving things to certain people; in every case I pointed out it was on my thesis. I finished my doctor's thesis and went around visiting economists in Washington who could read it."

Borrowed to Pay Debt

"Once they asked me why I got a check, for example, at lunch. My little boy went to nursery school and I had to pay a \$60 bill three days before payday, and I called a friend of mine and I borrowed \$100 and I paid him back a week later. It's things like that that just seem to me to be silly, that are important to other people. I'd like to know what all that means."

Mr. Jean: "Do these people you mention, to your knowledge, express an ideology that differs from American philosophy?"

Mr. Blank: "I frankly have never got that far with them."

Mr. Jean: "Have you seen Mrs. — recently?"

Mr. Blank: "Yes, her husband got fired and I called her up and she said they were leaving and I invited them for dinner before they left for New York. I told the security people I called her up because I had heard she had gone to the hospital when she heard her husband was fired. Why that happened, I don't know. I just think it is unfortunate that I have come in contact over the last year with certain people that I know nothing about."

Gave Many Names

Mr. Robinson: "Now, you have said several times 'certain people,' but so far you have only mentioned one or two."

Mr. Blank: "The fact is, I gave the security people a terrific list of names. . . . You didn't miss seeing anybody. I'll try."

Mr. Robinson: "No, if you have already given it, I just wanted to give you the chance to say that if you wanted to."

Mr. Blank: "The fact is I brought in a list of names, not only that, I brought in copies of 19 specimens of what I wrote"

be an indication of the way I thought over a period of years.

"I believe the security people analyzed those documents I brought in, beginning with 1933, did you not?"

Mr. Robinson: "Well, you can be sure everything you have submitted has been considered."

Mr. Blank: "So that is why I am comparatively bewildered about the whole situation. Did I leave anything out that you think I ought to bring up? We are trying to get the facts out in this, I presume. Do you think I ought to mention anything else? I assume you gentlemen are trying to get at the facts."

Denies "Opportunity"

Mr. Robinson: "I don't think we can suggest to you things that you ought to discuss. I think it's up to you to decide. As I say, we are trying to help by making suggestions to you, in a general way, which may make your record more complete when it all comes together. But so far as saying you ought to talk about this or you ought to talk about that, I don't see how we can do that. This is your opportunity to say anything that you want."

Mr. Blank: "Gentlemen, it's my 'opportunity' to say anything, but really, to be frank—you gentlemen aren't responsible—it's really not an opportunity. I don't know what to talk about, I mean, I am—"

Mr. Robinson: "All right, I withdraw the statement it was an opportunity, if you prefer."

Mr. Blank: "I am not blaming you gentlemen. You are held within certain rules and regulations, but I'd like to know what to talk about and what to say. It's extremely difficult in such a situation. I don't know who said anything about me or what has been said about me and the press release makes it even worse, I mean, the kind of statement where nothing has been developed. I mean, I am not trying to get mad or anything. I appreciate the situation, but I am involved in a very disastrous way in this. You mentioned about having an opportunity to insert additional stuff—will I get an opportunity after this?"

Told Not to Worry

Mr. Robinson: "Anything you want to put in."

Mr. Blank: "Well, I care to make it as complete as possible."

The fact is I came the very next morning that the FBI wished me and went to my superiors and told them the complete story. Mr. — said I would have nothing to worry about in this thing, that the charges in this consideration were not true, that the security

did arise I would be called before them. The fact is, I even offered my resignation that very first day, for two reasons: One, I asked the advice of some people and they said with the present state of things in Washington, whether you are "right or wrong, once this thing gets started you are out; and secondly, I was in the midst of some very delicate negotiations with gentlemen on the geographic desks, and I told them I didn't want this charge hanging over me to hurt the division in our relations with the geographic people, and they had my resignation and they told me no, they refused to accept it because they felt the charges were unwarranted and if there were anything that I would be given time to resign and you can verify that.

Mr. Robinson: "I think I might just say for the record here one thing which I believe is worth pointing out, and that is that it is fairly clearly indicated in the press release that this action was taken on the ground of a doubt as to security, and what I would like to say for the record is that we carefully bear in mind in all these cases that there is a very definite difference between the word 'security' and the word 'loyalty.' I just want that to be on the record."

Mr. Blank: "May I ask what the difference is? It's not clear to me."

Mr. Robinson: "There's a vast difference between security and loyalty."

Mr. Blank: "I think—may I ask that question?"

Mr. Robinson: "Yes."

Mr. Blank: "To clear up the difference between them, I mean to me, I think one—"

Mr. Robinson: "Well, I'll point out a difference. I think loyalty must necessarily be a conscious proposition. Security, or the lack of it, might be conscious or unconscious. And I think that probably serves the purpose of what I am trying to do, but I am making that statement for the record without any implication as to any conclusion that you should draw from that statement, but you made several statements about that and I just want to make clear that this action was based, as the press release states, as a matter of security."

Imperils His Future

Mr. Blank: "You mean that the punishment for an alleged violation of security is more severe than questions of loyalty? What I mean is, assume this whole thing is true about my security, isn't the punishment to deprive me literally of a livelihood in the future?"

mean, you have completely deprived me of the only things I can do either working for the Government, going back to teaching, or working for private industry—what am I going to tell employers? You are not going to find me lying about it because they would catch up with me and I wouldn't lie about it either. Could I explain this difference between security and loyalty to some kind of college where I am trying to get a teaching job?"

Mr. Robinson: "I am not suggesting that. I am not even suggesting the distinction is proper in your case, I am merely suggesting one is not necessarily synonymous with the other. I think if you feel that, I don't know whether you feel there is anything you wish to add to this as a statement."

Mr. Blank: "You say I have the opportunity in the future to add things."

Mr. Robinson: "Yes, you send it over and we'll slap it in the file."

Asks to See Marshall

Mr. Blank: "I understand the secretary is a reasonable man. Is it possible for you gentlemen to make an appointment for me to see him?"

Mr. Robinson: "I'm afraid that isn't our function."

Mr. Blank: "Well, I am making a request anyway. I am not casting aspersions of course, on anybody here, but I'd like to get in touch with the final authority on this matter."

Mr. Robinson: "Well, certainly, there is no reason in the world why you shouldn't, but I am afraid we are not in a position to be able to do anything about that. Just as a suggestion, you might want to get some of the people you say have confidence in you, and so forth."

Mr. Blank: "Well, they are attempting to see certain people. I know that I am trying to do something on my own, of course. Are there any questions?"

Mr. Robinson: "Do you have anything further, Arch?"

Mr. Jean: "I have nothing further, no."

A Clear Conscience

Mr. Blank: "Well, I'd like to close by reiterating again what I have said before, that, in my own mind and in my own conscience, I have no question as to my own loyalty and my own responsibility to the security of this Government. I have a clear conscience completely, so I can only state my sincerity. This whole thing has me completely bewildered."

Mr. Robinson: "Well, I'll just

all suggestions that he was security risk or disloyal and for a hearing.

"I have never done anything to merit the destruction of my reputation and have always been completely devoted to my country to the State Department," he said in this affidavit.

The other document was a letter from a State Department associate of the accused had protested against the dismissal. This letter said in part:

"Although I believe Mr. Blank was generally familiar with reasons for his dismissal, it is not possible to explain the decision to him for reasons of security."

"You recognize, I am sure the department is one of the most sensitive agencies of the Government from a security view and, consequently, when a reasonable doubt is raised as to the continued employment of an individual would constitute a security risk, it is the policy of the department to resolve such in favor of the Government."

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add that if, at any time, you want to add anything further to this, just get in touch with Tom Hoffman and send anything over to him you want to incorporate in the record, that will be all right."

Mr. Blank: "Well, I think they wrong me dry in twelve hours of questioning which I brought on myself."

Mr. Robinson: "O.K."

Mr. Blank: "Thank you."

Two Other Documents

There were two other documents.

One was a formal affidavit from the accused man. In it he denied

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: November 6, 1947

FROM : Guy Hottel, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: "GREGORY
ESPIONAGE - R
(WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON)

On October 7, 1947, the following letter was received from WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, who is a subject in instant case:

"1717 Riggs Place N.W.
Washington, D.C.
October 6, 1947

"Mr. Cornelison
Washington Area Office
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice

Dear Mr. Corneillison:

"Since I last wrote to you there have been no meetings of Washington Chapter 1 of the American Veterans Committee where I heard individual members take clear positions on matters of policy. However, in connection with the Chapter 1 elections next week, I have discussed the slate of nominees with a few of my friends. According to them, the following men have rather consistently followed the Communist Party line in the A.V.C.: Julius Topol, Hubert Leckie, Don Wallance, Bob Schwartz.

"(note: I am not sure that these names are spelled correctly)

"There are apparently several others in the organization who take a similar position, but as yet I do not know their names. As I learn them, and as they take specific positions on points of policy which illustrate their beliefs, I will write further.

"Probably I should emphasize that I do not know Leckie, Wallance, and Schwartz even by sight. My statement that they have followed the Communist Party line is based on the judgement of men I trust, but I cannot prove it. In the case of Topol, I have a judgement of my own, and I have described to you the basis for it.

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Letter to Director
WFO #100-17493

November 6, 1947

*Mildred
Strom
Rothenberg*

"A few days ago I got a call from a woman reporter for Trans-Radio News following a press conference given by my supervisor at the President's Committee on Foreign Aid. She had attended the Conference, had called him for further information, and was referred to me. At the end of the conversation she asked me if I were the Mr. Remington whom she had met at Bernard Redmont's. She ultimately identified herself as the wife of Don Rothenberg. I was pretty chilly on the phone after that, but she said she and her husband would like to see me sometime. I have a strong disinclination to see them for a variety of reasons. However, you once asked me if any of Joe North's friends called me to be polite to them, and let you know. What should I do if the Rothenbergs call me?

"Her call from Trans-Radio News reminded me of another reporter from the same organization whom I met at Redmont's house the same evening I met Mrs. Rothenberg. He is very slender, medium height, with short blondish hair as nearly as I recollect. He strongly defended the USSR in the general conversation, and I got the vague impression he might be a Communist. I do not know whether it is coincidence or not that two persons of similar outlook work for the same organization. A few months ago I think I saw him walking on 17 St. near Pennsylvania Ave. but I never can be sure of identifying a person I've seen once before.

"As I told you in April, I do not believe that Joe North or his friends will ever again make any overtures to me. North knows my convictions, and never would have introduced me to his friends except at the height of the war-time alliance between the U. S. and the U.S.S.R. I have been debating the matter in my mind for months, and if you want me to, I would be willing deliberately to renew my acquaintance with North on the chance that he might introduce me to more of his friends. I could not pretend to become converted to a pro-Communist or pro-Russian point of view. I would not be successful at and would not be willing to play a role that required me to act or talk things I don't believe. But I would be willing to see North and try to get introduced to his friends to find out who they are for your purposes. It might be possible to arouse their interest by telling them things which you devised in advance.

"If you wish to explore possibilities along these lines, please let me know. Probably there is nothing I can do to help. But I want to offer anything I can because I feel so strongly that the Communist Party is a menace, and because it occurs to me that my acquaintance with North could conceivably be useful to you.

Letter to Director
WFO 100-17493

November 6, 1947

"As I told you on the telephone last week, I still live at 1717 Riggs Place N.W. My office is still at the Council of Economic Advisers in the Old State Building, but the room location has been shifted from #63 to #355. I also spend part of my time in 5327 Commerce Building.

"Sincerely yours,

/s/ WILLIAM W. REMINGTON

"P.S. In checking through my address file for your address to confirm it before typing the envelope, I ran across the enclosed card giving the current address of Raphael Scobey, a former OPA employee. I did not know him there except as a man in the personnel department who referred applicants to the office I was in. But I found out later he is a friend of Redmont's. I met him at an A.V.C. party here in Washington last summer. We talked, and he left me his address which I am passing on to you because he talked most vigorously against the Truman doctrine and Marshall Plan. That, plus his friendship with Redmont, and the fact that he told me he is currently in the export business specializing apparently in selling to Russia, makes me think you may wish to check up on him.

/s/ W. R."

"R. G. Scobey
150 W. 57 St.
N.Y.C.
CO 5-0573"

REMINGTON has written to this Office previously, indicating his willingness to act more or less as an informant for the FBI. REMINGTON was contacted by telephone by Special Agent WILLIAM R. CORNELISON and advised that under no circumstances could the Bureau authorize him to act in any capacity for the FBI. However, it was suggested that in the event that he obtained any information which he wished to turn over to the FBI, the Washington Field Office would be very glad to receive this data.

This information is being furnished to the Bureau and the New York Division for any action they deem appropriate.

CC New York
100-17493
WRC:mjm

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE [REDACTED]
WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: November 14, 1947

This is to advise that the technical surveillance was discontinued on the above named subject, residing at 11 Tauxemont Drive, Alexandria, Virginia, telephone TEmple-5668.

The effective date of the discontinuance was November 8, 1947.

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31 NOV 20 1947

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100-17493

53 NOV 26 1947

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, F.B.I.

DATE: November 19, 1947

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: GREGORY
Espionage-R
Bureau File #65-56402

Re: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON

The following are pertinent excerpts from a letter received by Special Agent WILLIAM R. CORNELISON, Washington Field Office from WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON:

"Reading newspaper stories about communists in Hollywood reminded me of a remark made by JOHN BOLOS, as I believe you call him, when I was introduced to him in New York City by JOSEPH NORTH. In the course of just making conversation, he made a remark about some movie that was coming to New York. I've forgotten what movie, and what he said about it. But I do remember asking him either why he felt the way he did, or how he knew about it, if he hadn't seen it yet. He said that a good friend of his had told him all about it. In the course of the very brief conversation he got rather huffy and annoyed in defending his position and dragged in his friend's name. When I looked blank, because the name meant nothing to me, he added, 'He's the son of the famous writer.' Looking back on it, I can't remember clearly enough to swear this is true, but I think the name was LARDNER."

"In our last telephone conversation you mentioned that when I write you or call you about something that I think may interest you, I am doing it on my own. I cannot imagine any other basis it could be on. When I see or hear things that I believe may indicate a communistic frame of mind in anyone, I think you and your organization should know about it so that you can determine whether or not investigation is warranted. I am just as eager as you are to help rid this country of communists and their sympathizers (and I think my feelings on this matter may well be even more intense than yours, largely because of my experience with my wife which has been six hellish years ending up with loss of everything I have loved and believed in). This is the only basis on which I have volunteered information to you. It is a pretty strong basis."

The above information is being furnished for whatever action you deem advisable.

cc-New York

WRC:JPM
100-17493

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EX-78

165-56402-2959

31 NOV 22 1947

53 DEC 1 1947

Handwritten signatures and initials:
- "Jule" with a circled 5
- "JH" (large)
- "Buck" (small, near bottom right)

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

File No: 65-56402
Sec 133

Re: Sam Remington

Date: 11-78
(month/year)

[illegible]

95 5

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INV

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

FILE NO. 100-17493

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 11/26/47	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/1/47 - 9/30/47	REPORT MADE BY LAMBERT G. ZANDER	LGZ:JAG
TITLE NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER with aliases et al			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	

57580

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

~~STRIP~~

[REDACTED]

WILLIAM
WALTER REMINGTON continued employment with Economic Affairs Council at Executive Offices of the President.

[REDACTED]

SEE INDEX CARD

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>[Signature]</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN
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RE: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON

The following information for the period August 1, 1947 through September 30, 1947, is reported by Special Agent WILLIAM H. MARR.

Mail Cover

The mail cover maintained on subject's residence, 1717 Riggs Place, N. W., produced no information of interest during this period.

X Confidential Informant [REDACTED] reports that no information of particular interest concerning this subject has come to his attention during this period.

Informant mentioned that on September 24, 1947, CARL BERUEFFY spoke to REMINGTON's wife, ANN, and inquired if she were ready to proceed with the divorce action against her husband. ANN indicated she was ready, and BERUEFFY stated he would file the action in Fairfax County, Virginia within the next day or so. He indicated that when REMINGTON came to see the children on the following Saturday he would be served with a summons. ANN expressed her approval of this arrangement.

Physical Surveillance

During the period covered by this report, no physical surveillance was conducted on the subject.

Miscellaneous

From time to time during this period REMINGTON's employment and address have been checked. It has been ascertained that he continues to reside at 1717 Riggs Place, N. W., where he maintains a room. His telephone number at this address is Metropolitan 4070. His employment continues to be with the Economic Affairs Council, Executive Offices of the President, Room 63 Old State Department Building, 17th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., telephone number Executive 3300, Extension 327.

100-4411-1

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

23	[REDACTED]	
63,65	[REDACTED]	37,38,40,41
1	[REDACTED]	87
8	[REDACTED]	56
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REXINGTON, ANN

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

File No: 65-176402
Sec 134

Re: Lucas Remington

Date: 11-78
(month/year)

[illegible]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: December 20, 1947

FROM : J. P. COYNE *JP* *(m)*SUBJECT: GREGORY CASE
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Carson	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

[REDACTED]

The one exception to the above is the case of William Walter Remington, who, you will recall, is a subject in this case and who was a Naval Reserve Officer until April, 1947. The information on Remington has already been made available to the Navy and they have acted upon it.

A further review has been made of the information received as a result of interviews with the subjects in this case, and nothing of a Naval interest was found.

ACTION *(u)*

ENCL [REDACTED]

FLJ:mvb:cmv

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31 JAN 2 1948

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59 JAN 12 1948
memo to Mr. Ladd
12/26/47
JP
125-56102-3022
FBI
FILE
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD *sk*FROM : R. W. Wall *RWW*SUBJECT: GREGORY CASE
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: December 26, 1947

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Carson	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

that the only Naval interest resulting from the investigation of this case was that of Remington and that the Navy has been furnished with the information on him. This memorandum is prepared for record purposes only.

Mr. Wilson was also advised *TOP DESK*

RECORDED

EX-109

165-56402-3023
31 JAN 2 1948
*[Signature]*51 JAN 9 1948 *[Signature]*

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

File No: 65-576402
SEC 135

Re: Wm Remington

Date: 11-78
(month/year)

[illegible]

Office Memorandum • UNITED

GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
 FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field
 SUBJECT: GREGORY
 ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: March 19, 1948

The following are the contents of a letter received on March 3, 1948 from WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, subject in instant case, by Special Agent William R. Cornelison, Washington Field Office:

"1717 Riggs Place, N. W.
 Washington, D. C.
 March 2, 1948

"Mr. Cornelison, Special Agent
 Washington Field Office
 F.B.I., Department of Justice

"Dear Mr. Cornelison

"Pursuant to your suggestion of almost a year ago, I have continued to rack my brains for incidents and remarks people have made to me which might interest you.

"With respect to MAYWOOD GENTLER, I believe I said I had received no definite indication of either loyalty or disloyalty. There is nothing I can recall either way from my slight contact with him in Washington, but a few days ago I remembered a remark he made at Columbia University where I met him in 1940. He said something to the effect that the Communist Party was right about some matter in the news, and asked if I didn't think so too. I said no. He remarked something about the Communists proving they were right when they seized power, and as I recollect it he was implying approval.

"I also recall seeing JOSEPH J. JOSEPH in London. He was with UNRPA. I had met him once or twice when we both worked at the National Resources Planning Board.

"He denounced the British Conservatives and Laborites equally, after having had a few drinks. I asked him what Britishers he did like, and he replied quite boldly that the Communists made sense to him. We were talking about some specific issue, so his remark may not indicate general sympathy. After all, just because the Communists have made nice remarks about George Washington doesn't make all of us who respect him Communists. But I have a distinct, but perhaps fallacious, impression that he did feel a general sympathy with the Communist position.

"Sincerely,
 "William W. Remington"

71 MAR 25 1948

WRC:BG

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33 MAR 20 1948

G.I.R.-4

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

File No: 65-56402

Re: Sam Remington

Date: 11-78
(month/year)

[illegible]

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FE'

REAU OF INVE

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

FILE NO. 10-17493

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 2-24-48	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10-1-47 - 1-5-48	REPORT MADE BY LAMBERT G. ZANDER	JC
TITLE NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was, et al			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[REDACTED]

- P -

REFERENCE: Reports of Special Agent LAMBERT G. ZANDER made at Washington, D. C., dated November 26, 1947, and January 5, 1948.
(Bureau file #65-56402).

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RETURN TO
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RE: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent
WILLIAM R. CORNELISON.

It was ascertained on February 2, 1948, that WILLIAM REMINGTON
was still employed by the President's Economic Board, telephone number
Executive 3300, Extension 327, with offices in the Old State Department
Building at 17th and Pennsylvania Avenue. It was also determined that
REMINGTON is still renting a room in the home of Mrs. WILLIAM H. CALFEE,
1717 Riggs Place, N. W., telephone number Hobart 0568.